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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-797

H. R. 2565

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 2565

Jan. 15, 1959 Rep. Sikes introduced H. R. 2565 which was referred to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

July 28, 1959 House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 2565 to the full committee.

Aug. 5, 1959 House committee reported H. R. 2565 with amendment. H. Rept. 767. Print of bill and report.

Aug. 17, 1959 House passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Rep. Rep. Rivers.

Aug. 31, 1959 House passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Rep. Thomson, Wyo.

Sept. 7, 1959 House passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Rep. Weaver.

Feb. 2, 1960 House passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Rep. Pelly.

Feb. 15, 1960 House passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Rep. Weaver.

March 7, 1960 House passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Rep. Aspinall.

March 21, 1960 House passed with amendments H. R. 2565.

March 23, 1960 H. R. 2565 was referred to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Print of bill as referred not available.

May 27, 1960 Senate committee reported H. R. 2565 with amendments. S. Rept. 1492. Print of bill and report.

June 2, 1960 Senate passed over H. R. 2565 at the request of Sen. Keating.

June 10, 1960 Senate made H. R. 2565 the unfinished business.

June 15, 1960 H. R. 2565 displaced by other legislation.

June 23, 1960 Senate passed H. R. 2565 with amendment.

Aug. 26, 1960 House conferees were appointed.

Aug. 29, 1960 Senate conferees were appointed.

Aug. 30, 1960 The conferees agreed to file a report.

Index and Summary cont'd

Aug. 31, 1960 Both Houses received conference report. H. Rept.
2222. Senate agreed to conference report.
Print of report.

Sept. 1, 1960 House agreed to conference report.

Sept. 15, 1960 Approved: Public Law 86-797

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-797

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program of planning development, maintenance and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in accordance with cooperative plans mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, and the appropriate State agency designated by the State in which the reservation is located. Provides that nothing therein contained shall be construed as applying to national-forest lands.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2565

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 15, 1959

Mr. SIKES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and di-
4 rected to carry out a program of planning, development,
5 maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game
6 conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in
7 cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior through the
8 Fish and Wildlife Service. The Secretary of Defense is
9 hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations
10 for such conservation and rehabilitation in accordance with a

1 general plan agreed upon between the Secretary of Defense
2 and the Secretary of the Interior, including provisions for the
3 restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in
4 said reservations. Such regulations shall provide for the
5 issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals and
6 shall require the payment of a nominal fee therefor, which
7 fees shall be utilized for restocking, propagation, and other
8 related wildlife activities in said reservations. Such regula-
9 tions shall not be inconsistent with, insofar as possible, the
10 law and regulations of the respective States relating to hunt-
11 ing and fishing.

12 SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Defense is hereby author-
13 ized and directed to expend a sum equal to all sums here-
14 after accumulated from money collected through the sale of
15 game and fishing permits in military reservations after the
16 adoption of the program authorized by this Act for the pur-
17 pose of said program. Proper accounting of funds thus ex-
18 pended shall be made at the direction of the Secretary.

19 SEC. 3. That the Department of Defense is held free
20 from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United
21 States upon the operation of said program authorized by
22 this Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter
23 be expended to carry out the purposes of said program, and
24 which expenditure has been properly accounted for to the
25 Comptroller General of the United States.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2565

A BILL

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

By Mr. SIKES

JANUARY 15, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

July 28, 1959

national railroad freight car supply; S. 1845, relating to patents; and S. 1855, increase in acreage for mineral leases in Alaska. pp. 13206-7

HOUSE

14. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; COTTON. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7740, to provide for the preservation of acreage history and the reallocation of unused cotton acreage allotments (H. Rept. 728). p. 13282
15. VETERANS' LOANS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7903, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program for two years (H. Rept. 726). p. 13282
16. LANDS; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported the following bills: H. R. 6939, with amendment, to amend the act providing for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska in order to increase the acreage limitation in such act (H. Rept. 716); and H. R. 5849, without amendment, to modify conditions under which Alaska may select lands made subject to lease, permit, license, or contract (H. Rept. 725). p. 13282
17. LAMB GRADING. Rep. Roosevelt commended the Secretary "on his recent decision to retain Federal grading of lamb," and stated that he hoped "that in the future grade standards could be revised to the satisfaction of those concerned without proposing anything as drastic as the abolition of a protection as important as the Federal grading on meat." p. 13271
18. INFORMATION; RESEARCH. Rep. Daddario commended the action of the conferees on the Independent Offices appropriation bill in restoring funds for the translation and dissemination of scientific information and for a study for a National Institute for Atmospheric Research. p. 13272
19. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Rep. Wolf inserted a letter by a college professor favoring enactment of S. 1138, to provide veterans' benefits to those who serve in the Armed Forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1963. p. 13279
20. MUTUAL SECURITY. Began and concluded debate on H. R. 8385, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1960. The final vote was delayed until today (July 29). pp. 13210-68
Rejected the following amendments: (1) by Rep. Alexander, to reduce advances to the Development Loan Fund from \$550,000,000 to \$500,000,000 (pp. 13250-2); and (2) by Rep. Dowdy 53 to 125, to provide that no mutual security appropriations shall be expended if such expenditure will increase the public debt (pp. 13254-5).
A point of order by Rep. Passman on an amendment offered by Rep. Flynt was sustained on the ground that it was legislation on an appropriation bill. This amendment would have provided that no mutual security appropriations could be expended until Congress, by concurrent resolution, found that budget receipts exceeded estimated expenditures, and if not, the appropriations would be reduced accordingly. p. 13254
Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., stated that "another matter requiring long-range planning is that of local currencies. Many of these programs generate local currencies. Public Law 480 generates foreign currencies. It was said in the committee that if this is continued we are going to be 'up to our ears in rupees'" (p. 13235). Reps. Passman and Curtis discussed the large amount of foreign currencies (part of which generated by Public Law 480) on hand (p. 13244).

The bill includes \$550,000,000 for advances to the Development Loan Fund. \$181,500,000 for technical cooperation programs, and \$2,300,000 for the payment of ocean freight charges to move supplies donated to and by American voluntary agencies. Concerning cash grants and loans financed from economic funds, the committee report raises the question as to "whether our foreign policy objectives could not be equally served by the supplying of commodities and services rather than by the use of such cash transactions."

21. WILDLIFE. The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee two bills: (1) H. R. 2565 (amended); to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations; and (2) H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. p. D677
22. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 5674, to authorize the construction at military installations, including the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing construction. p. D678

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson stating that "... the development of effective and realistic farm programs is important to us in one way -- the preservation of the family-size farm," and inserting an editorial, "Top Future Farmer." p. A6487
- Extension of remarks of Sen. Bridges discussing the farm problem, stating that "the situation is apparently going to get worse before it gets better," and inserting an editorial, "Dilemma." p. A6490
- Reps. Bentley and Jonas inserted results of opinion polls including issues on the farm program. pp. A6493, A6528-9
- Rep. Derounian inserted an article, "The Egg In Politics." p. A6517
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel inserting an Iowa Farm Bureau Federation's letter to this Department and stating that it outlined "some of the misconceptions which are prevalent about the subsidization of agriculture and the benefactors of these subsidies." pp. A6522-3
- Rep. Multer commended and inserted an article, "What Makes the Farm Problem?" pp. A6531-3
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Levering inserting an article discussing various public issues including the problem of surpluses and farm prices. pp. A6537-8
24. FORESTS; ALASKA. Extension of remarks of Sen. Bartlett inserting an article, "Eighty Percent of Alaska's Forests Burned; Little Protection." p. A6491
25. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Monroney inserted an address by Sen. Gore favoring the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy. pp. A6499-501
26. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman inserted Rep. Roosevelt's speech discussing the problems of small business in the food industry. pp. A6502-3
27. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland inserting an article, "Big Changes Coming In Dairying." p. A6506
28. COTTON. Rep. Hemphill inserted an article urging relief for the textile industry. pp. A6508-9

Aug 5, 1959

11. BUDGET. Sen. Johnson inserted a statement "showing the cuts that have been made since fiscal 1955 in the President's budget requests and some excerpts of statements I have made concerning the budget throughout the year." pp. 13814-5
- Sen. Bennett inserted his letter to and the reply from Budget Bureau Director Stans discussing proposed legislation to provide for capital budgeting by the Federal Government. pp. 13834-5
- Sen. Mansfield inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial taking exception to statements by Sen. Johnson "that the 86th Congress will trim one-half a billion dollars from the President's budget," and inserted a table indicating the status of appropriation bills up to the present time. p. 13835

HOUSE

12. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; COTTON. Passed with amendment S. 1455 and amended the title of this bill to read, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1939, as amended, with respect to the preservation of acreage history and reallocation of unused cotton acreage allotments. The House previously passed under suspension of rules, by a vote of 308 to 90, H. R. 7740, a similar bill, and then substituted the provisions of H. R. 7740 for the language in S. 1455, and laid H. R. 7740 on the table. pp. 13872-3
- One section of this bill provides that beginning with the 1960 crop, the entire current farm allotment for all crops subject to acreage allotments shall be considered as planned if, during the current year or either of the 2 preceding years, the acreage planted was at least 75% of the allotment. (Since the automatic preservation of acreage history for allotment purposes expired with the 1959 crops, farmers, without this or a similar bill, would have to plant each year to preserve acreage history, resulting in higher total production.) Other sections of the bill provide that unused cotton acreage allotments would be transferred first to other farms within the county, second, to other farms within the State, and finally, if still unused, to farms in other States.
13. ATOMIC ENERGY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8283 (H. Rept. 772) (p. 13888). This bill provides funds for biology, medicine, training, education, and information and authorizes a transfer of funds to the National Science Foundation.
14. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. McGovern stated that "large sections of ... South Dakota are gripped by severe drought conditions," and that he has urged Secretary Benson "to make available at reduced prices surplus Government-held grain that is bulging from CCC bins and local storage facilities in the drought area," and inserted an editorial, "CCC Corn Can Help Meet Drought Crisis." p. 13874
15. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported two bills: (1) H. R. 2565, with amendment, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (H. Rept. 767); and (2) H. R. 7045, without amendment, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska (H. Rept. 771). p. 13888
16. FOREIGN TRADE; TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5067, to repeal sec. 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which authorizes the Department of Commerce to coordinate foreign trade activities of the Federal agencies and private firms (H. Rept. 768). p. 13888

17. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau the following watershed plans: Marsh-Kellogg watershed, Calif.; Upper Clear Boggy Creek watershed, Okla.; and Roanoke Creek watershed, Va., all of which have been prepared pursuant to sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended; to the Public Works Committees. pp. 13812, 13888
18. SCIENCE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Science and Astronautics Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 6288, to establish a National Order of Science to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in science and engineering. p. D718
19. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7870, to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. p. D718
20. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Saylor criticized the provisions of S. 2471, to eliminate certain requirements (provided in H. R. 3460, now before the President) that the President submit to Congress and Congress approve power project plans, and stated "both the sponsors and opponents of S. 2471 freely admit that the bill relinquishes all executive and Congressional control over the financing and spending of three-quarters of a billion dollars by this Federal agency/TVA/." pp. 13886-7
21. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Johnson, Colo., stated that in his district there is a serious problem of "the destruction of competition in the dairy industry through monopoly practices," and answered criticism of his economic views by Rep. Curtis, Mo., by retorting that while he strongly defended the free enterprise system from being "strangled by those enterpriess who seek monopoly," he was being falsely tagged as a Socialist. pp. 13882-3
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the atomic energy appropriation bill (H. R. 8283) may be brought up today (Aug. 6), that the military construction appropriation bill (including use of Public Law 480 foreign currencies for overseas housing) would be considered Mon., that the Private Calendar will be called Tues., that conference reports may be brought up at any time, and that the House would adjourn from Thurs. to Mon. pp. 13873-4
23. INFORMATION. The report of Aug. 3 (H. Rept. 744) on H. R. 8374, to authorize the appropriation of funds for Federal Government participation in the Century 21 Exposition (under Public Law 85-880) to be held in Seattle, Wash., in 1961 and to clarify the intent of the original act, states that this Department will participate in the exhibit by providing displays on breeding and genetics, by demonstrating new crops and presenting new techniques of raising better animals and by showing new food sources. The Department of Commerce, which has already used money from the President's emergency fund for planning purposes, is the coordinating agency for the Government in preparation for the fair. The bill authorizes \$12.5 million to be appropriated to cover the Government's costs.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gubser favoring the joint development of the proposed Trinity River project and stating that "there should be no appropriation for needless Government construction at Trinity." p. A6747
25. PERSONNEL; EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Judd urging adoption of his proposed plan to create a Federal Interagency Committee on Federal Employment of its Older Workers, and stating that "the Government itself must take

PROMOTING EFFECTUAL PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

AUGUST 5, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BONNER, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 2565]

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations located in a state, territory or possession of the United States. Such a program shall be carried out, with respect to each such military reservation, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service and with an appropriate state agency designated by the State in which the reservation is located. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations for such conservation and rehabilitation in accordance with a general plan agreed upon between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, including provisions for the restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in said reservations. Such regulations shall provide for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals and shall require the payment of a nominal fee therefor, which fees shall be utilized for restocking, propagation, and other related wildlife activities in said reservations. Such regulations shall require that all hunting, fishing, and trapping at any reservation shall be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State, territory, or possession in which it is located; except that the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service and with the appropriate state agency may make exceptions thereto if necessary in carrying out the program prescribed by this Act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to expend all sums heretofore unexpended or hereafter accumulated from money collected through the sale of game and fishing permits in military reservations after the adoption of the program authorized by this Act for the purpose of said program. Proper accounting of funds thus expended shall be made at the direction of the Secretary, and the Secretary shall report annually to the Congress concerning operations and expenditures under this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Department of Defense is held free from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United States upon the operation of said program authorized by this Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be expended to carry out the purposes of said program, and which expenditure has been properly accounted for to the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall modify, amend or repeal any authority heretofore granted under the provisions of Public Law 85-337.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill H.R. 2565 is to expand and develop the program for wildlife, fish, and game conservation on military reservations. During the 85th Congress there was enacted a law (85-337) which had for its purpose the development of procedures whereby State fish and game officials were given access to military reservations to effect measures for the managing, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. A program has been instituted by the Air Force at Eglin Field in Florida which has proven extremely effective, not only from the point of view of protection of the wildlife but also has produced very considerable benefits to the sportsmen in the area by making available to them a much greater supply of game.

It is hoped that the operation of the present bill, which directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out such a program on all military reservations, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and appropriate State agencies, will prove equally beneficial.

The extent of the program will of necessity vary as between particular installations dependent on their location, area and the need for development. Unquestionably, the security of the United States will determine the extent to which any particular installation may be available to civilian use. By the same token, it is anticipated that the Secretary of Defense will adopt regulations appropriate to particular locations in the interests of the sportsmen by limiting the total number of permits issued, where the small size of the reservation or its location near centers of population would make unlimited use dangerous, by establishing local bag limits or season limits to assure the continuance or development of an adequate supply of fish or game.

COST OF THE LEGISLATION

The cost of the program development on each military reservation is to be borne by the beneficiaries thereof, the sportsmen, through the sale of game and fishing permits. The representatives of the various conservation associations endorsed its aim and expressed the view that it would be effective in achieving its purpose.

There will be no cost to the Federal Government in the administration of this bill, since by its terms expenditures are limited to proceeds of permit sales.

SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of the Interior took the position that it already has the authority to cooperate with the Department of Defense in this field and that the bill is inconsistent with the existing legislation (85-337) regarding the activities of the conservation authorities on defense installations.

While it may be that the authority presently residing in the Secretary of the Interior is sufficient as stated in the departmental report, the committee is of the view that very considerably more needs to be done in this field and that it should be done promptly. This bill, in addition to furnishing further authority to the respective Secretaries, also provides a source of money to support the program.

With respect to the effect on the bill enacted into law during the last session of Congress, the committee adopted an amendment designed to assure that the operation of the two bills would be harmonious. Both seek the same result—to protect and expand the amount of wildlife available to sportsmen—and the committee is of the view that there is in fact no inconsistency between the two measures.

The Department of Defense took the position that any such plan should await formulation of a policy to cover all Federal lands. While undoubtedly such a policy would be beneficial, nevertheless the committee is of the view that in the absence of such a policy that protection of the wildlife and its availability to sportsmen should not be delayed.

The committee adopted a number of amendments, the purpose of which was to clarify the role of the appropriate State agencies in the program. Inasmuch as the various States have jurisdiction over fish and wildlife within their boundaries, it was believed that their active participation in this program should be spelled out.

This bill would make no changes in existing law.

The departmental reports follow:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1959.

Hon. HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BONNER: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 2565, a bill to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. By the terms of this bill, the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to carry out these conservation activities in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to a general plan to be agreed upon for the restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in military reservations. Regulations to be issued governing such activities would provide for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals. A nominal fee would be charged for such permits and the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to expend a sum equal to the permit fees collected for the purpose of carrying out the conservation program.

Because of its direct application to military reservations, we recommend that the views of the Department of Defense on this measure be obtained by your committee. This Department now has authority to cooperate with the Department of Defense on wildlife conservation matters and carries out such cooperative work.

The bill has two principal features. First, the bill would establish a more definite policy relating to wildlife conservation on military areas. We concur in this objective as we believe the potential use of these vast areas for wildlife conservation purposes, for the benefit of the public as well as the military, should be fully realized. There has been a great deal of concern on the part of State conservation departments, various conservation clubs, and sportsmen over the country regarding military land that could be used to greater advantage, in a manner that is consistent with military operations, for fish and wildlife conservation purposes.

The second principal feature of this bill would be to establish a fiscal procedure, based upon the issuance of hunting and fishing permits for which a charge would be made, that would provide a source of revenue to carry out the purpose of the legislation. While we have no recommendation to make concerning this feature of the proposal, we feel that an appropriate solution should be found to the fiscal question and recommend that consideration be given to the views of the Bureau of the Budget, which has advised us as follows:

"Public Law 85-337 provides that subject to certain Federal requirements covering safety and military security, the military reservations of the United States are to be opened to State conservation officials so that these State officials may effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. We note that in furtherance of this policy the Department of Defense has already taken various desirable actions to open up these Federal lands. It is the opinion of this Bureau that any further extension of Federal responsibility for the development of these resources should be considered on a Government-wide policy basis. The adoption of a bill such as H.R. 2565 would create evident inconsistency, without apparent justification, between the situation as to the military department lands involved and the situation on other federally owned lands.

"We would mention the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which is directly concerned with problems of this nature. The recommendations of this Commission should provide a substantial contribution toward the solution of these problems.

"While there is no objection to the submission of such report as you deem appropriate, the Bureau of the Budget would oppose the enactment of H.R. 2565 for the reasons stated above."

Sincerely yours,

ROSS LEFFLER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1959.

HON. HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to H.R. 2565, 86th Congress, a bill to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

This measure provides that the Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game management in military reservations. After agreement on a general plan with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Defense is directed to issue regulations to accomplish such purposes. These regulations must include provisions for the restocking, propagation, and conservation of fish and game in said reservations, as well as provisions for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals on payment of a nominal fee. The proceeds of the fees are not to be paid into the Treasury of the United States but are to be expended by the Secretary of Defense to promote the purposes of the act, such expenditures to be properly accounted for to the Comptroller General of the United States. (Identical legislation was introduced in the 72d Cong. (H.R. 3233), the 84th Cong. (H.R. 5442), and the 85th Cong. (H.R. 4834), but failed of enactment.)

During the 2d session of the 85th Congress, section 4, Public Law 85-337, amending chapter 159, title 10, United States Code, was enacted which, inter alia, provides that the Secretary of Defense prescribe regulations to "develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor (or his designee) of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, procedures under which designated fish and game or conservation officials of that State or Territory may, at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to that installation or facility to effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources."

After extensive consultation with appropriate officials of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and representatives of the conservation directors of several States and Territories, the Department of Defense published a directive (copy attached—Department of Defense Directive 5500.5; subject, "Management, Conservation, and Harvesting of Fish and Game Resources," dated July 16, 1958) in implementation of the statute (supra). The military departments subsequently issued regulations in consonance with the foregoing cited directive (copies attached—Army Regulation 210-221; Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5800.8; and Air Force Regulation 125-5).

After issuing the Department of Defense directive, the Secretary of Defense, on July 30, 1958, wrote to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture advising them of the action taken, including copies of the directive, and stating further that—

"I am mindful that by embarking on such a program, it might appear that the Department of Defense was going to establish an internal conservation service, so to speak, and by doing so duplicate certain functions of your Department. Such will not occur; the mission of the Armed Forces is the national defense and it will be necessary to rely on the excellent support and consultative services of the Department of the Interior (Agriculture) in the future, as in the past. Accordingly, your continued cooperation in maintaining a sound conservation program on military lands is earnestly solicited."

Replies from both Departments assured continued cooperation and liaison with the Department of Defense. Further, the directive was characterized as a "very realistic and sound approach to the management and conservation of fish and wildlife in military lands * * *".

Additionally, on July 30, 1958, the Secretary of Defense wrote to each Governor of the several States and Territories enclosing a copy of the directive and in part advising them that the Department of Defense recognizes (1) a continuing responsibility for the wise management and optimum use of natural resources where found on military lands; and (2) a responsibility to promote and maintain sound conservation practices on military lands, conducted in a manner consistent with the primary mission of the Armed Forces—that of maintaining the national defense. The letter to the Governors also stated that the commanders of installations, which have suitable land and water areas, were required to develop an active, progressive program, in cooperation with the several States, for the management of fish and game resources. To this end, the Governors were advised that commanders of installations were to contact them or their designees to permit State game and conservation officials to have full access to those installations to assist in effecting measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. The replies to these letters have uniformly expressed enthusiastic cooperation.

With respect to public access to military lands for hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges, the Department of Defense directive goes beyond the requirements of the statute (*supra*) but does reflect the comments and policy expressions of the Congress (see Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, S. Rept. 857, 85th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 54-56) by stating at section III-D:

"With respect to the granting of hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on any military installation or facility, such persons will stand at par with each other except in what might be very special circumstances involving military security or in areas under military control set aside for rest and recuperation purposes as approved by the Secretary of Defense."

Accordingly, in view of the present law (*supra*), and its implementation, as related in summary above, the Department of Defense is of

the view that the first part of H.R. 2565 (lines 1-10 of p. 1, and lines 1-5 of p. 2) is now unnecessary.

With respect to the remaining portions of the bill concerning the payment and distribution of the proceeds of fees for hunting and fishing permits, it is the opinion of the Department of Defense that the question of whether or not such a fee should be charged is one of policy as it may pertain to all Federal lands and should not be limited, in its consideration, to just military reservations.

Also to be considered is the question of whether or not Federal moneys of this kind should be earmarked for return to a department which, under the functional budget concept, is not charged with administering the Federal conservation program as are other executive departments. In this connection, the Department of Defense has reviewed the opinion of the Comptroller General of the United States, B-103084, August 28, 1951.

Therefore, while the Department of Defense is fully aware of the trend toward the charging of fees for hunting and fishing privileges, with respect to a question of such broad national policy it is believed appropriate to defer to the views of Congress and the departments and agencies of the executive department charged with developing such a policy.

However, should a law be adopted which would charge a fee to hunt and fish on all Federal lands, the Department of Defense would comply with such a mandate, and, of course, observe any special conditions or requirements for such fees which might be directed at military installations without regard to other lands of the United States. Accordingly, if the committee favorably considers H.R. 2565, the following changes to the bill are offered:

That collection of fees should be permissive and the legislation should be amended to so indicate.

That the scope of the legislation be increased so as to be applicable to Territories as well as States.

That the words "a sum equal to all" be deleted from line 13, page 2, and the words "heretofore or" be added after the word "sums". Further, that the words "prior to and" be added after the word "reservations" which appears in line 15, page 2, of the bill. These changes appear in the act of October 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 759).

The following recommendation is offered as only applicable in the event that the legislation continues to apply solely to the Department of Defense:

That H.R. 2565 be redrafted as amendment to chapter 159, title 10, United States Code, since the legislation is general and permanent and relates to military subjects not covered elsewhere in the United States Code.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that while there is no objection to the submission of this report it would oppose the enactment of H.R. 2565 for the reasons stated in the attached letter.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT DECHERT.

July 16, 1958
Number 5500.5
ASD(MP&R)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

Subject: Management, Conservation, and Harvesting of Fish and Game Resources.

References: (a) DoD Instruction 5500.3, "Hunting and Fishing on Military Reservations," Oct. 31, 1956 (canceled herein).

(b) Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-711), as amended.

(c) Alaska Game Law (43 Stat. 739; 48 U.S.C. 191-213).

(d) Sections 7(3) and 13, Title 18, U.S.C.

(e) Section 2671, Title 10, U.S.C. (Public Law 337, 85th Cong.).

(f) DOD Instruction 4150.6, "Standards for Maintaining Grounds."

(g) DOD Directive 5410.7, "Community Relations."

I. Purpose

To implement section 4 of Public Law 85-337 (sec. 2671 of title 10, United States Code) which confers certain responsibilities on the Secretary of Defense with respect to the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources on military reservations and facilities.

II. Cancellation

Reference (a) is hereby superseded and canceled.

III. Policy

A. All military installations or facilities which contain suitable land and water areas as determined after consultation with authorized State or Federal conservation authorities shall have an active, progressive program for the management of renewable natural resources. Such programs will incorporate proper techniques and be designed to promote the conservation, through wise use, of the soil, water, forests, grasslands, fish, and wildlife and will include assistance and participation in research projects conducted by Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies.

B. When valid subsisting agreements do not exist, or if present programs are not in accordance with this directive, commanders of installations referred to in A, above, will seek appropriate agreements with Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies to effect programs and measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

C. Commanders of installations referred to in A above will develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor or his designee of the State or Territory in which installations or facilities under their control are located, procedures under which designated fish, game, or conservation officials of that State or Territory may, at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to installations or facilities to

effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

D. With respect to the granting of hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on any military installation or facility, such persons will stand at par with each other except in what might be very special circumstances involving military security or in areas under military control set aside for rest and recuperation purposes as approved by the Secretary of Defense.

IV. Implementation of section 2671, chapter 159, title 10, United States Code

A. Hunting, fishing, and trapping at each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory will be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State or Territory in which it is located.

B. At each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory, appropriate licenses for hunting, fishing, or trapping on that installation or facility will be obtained, except that with respect to members of the Armed Forces, such a license may be required only if the State or Territory authorizes the issuance of a license to a member on active duty for a period of more than 30 days at an installation or facility within that State or Territory, without regard to residence requirements, and upon terms otherwise not less favorable than the terms upon which such a license is issued to residents of that State or Territory. (The clause "for a period of more than 30 days" indicates eligibility of an individual when first physically present for duty on such orders).

C. Whoever is guilty of an act or omission which violates a requirement prescribed under subsection IV A or B, above, which act of omission would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, by the laws thereof in effect at the time of that act or omission, is guilty of a like offense and is subject to like punishment.

V. Procedures for identifying civilian conservation officials

Installation commanders in the implementation of this directive will cooperate with authorized civilian conservation officials acceptable to the installation commander and the Governor of a State or Territory, for the purpose of effecting measures for the management, conservation and harvesting of fish and game resources. Persons so designated will be issued a DD Form 1221, "Identification Card and Pass Permit," by the installation commander to be used only under the terms and conditions specified.

VI. Community relations

In developing agreement and procedures with State and local authorities, representatives of the Armed Forces will bear in mind at all times the importance of establishing, maintaining, and improving Armed Forces community relations, in keeping with the provisions of reference (g).

VII. Inspection

The Secretaries of the military departments will require periodic inspections to insure compliance with this program.

VIII. Saving provision

Nothing contained in this directive or implementing regulations or agreements shall modify any rights granted by treaty or otherwise to any Indian tribe or to members thereof.

IX. Implementation

Each military department will take action to implement this directive. Copies of implementing instructions will be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve) within 60 days after the date of this directive.

NEIL McELROY, *Secretary of Defense.*

*AR 210-221

ARMY REGULATIONS }
No. 210-221 }

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington 25, D.C., 1 October 1958

INSTALLATIONS

MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION, AND HARVESTING FISH AND GAME
RESOURCES ON MILITARY RESERVATIONS AND FACILITIES

	Paragraph
Purpose.....	1
Applicability of laws.....	2
Military reservations made part of forest reserve.....	3
Duties and responsibilities of installation commanders.....	4
Identification of civilian conservation officials.....	5
Community relations.....	6
Inspection.....	7
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1. PURPOSE. These regulations prescribe general policies and procedures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources on military reservations and facilities.

2. APPLICABILITY OF LAWS. *a.* The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-711) as amended, will be operative on all military reservations.

b. The Alaska Game Law (43 Stat. 739; U.S.C. 191-213) will be applicable on military reservations in Alaska.

c. The Secretary of Defense, in implementation of Section 2671, Chapter 159, Title 10, United States Code, has directed that—

(1) Hunting, fishing, and trapping at each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory will be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State or Territory in which it is located.

(2) At each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory, appropriate licenses for hunting, fishing, or trapping on that installation or facility will be obtained, except that with respect to members of the Armed Forces, such a license may be required only if the State or Territory authorizes the issuance of a license to a member on active duty for a period of more than thirty

*These regulations supersede AR 210-221, 6 November 1956.

days at an installation or facility within that State or Territory, without regard to residence requirements, and upon terms otherwise not less favorable than the terms upon which such a license is issued to residents of that State or Territory. (The clause "for a period of more than thirty days" indicates eligibility of an individual when first physically present for duty on such orders.)

d. On portions of military reservations over which concurrent jurisdiction has been obtained, or over which no Federal jurisdiction has been obtained, the State or Territorial laws, including licensing requirements, are operative as such and are enforceable by State or Territorial officials.

e. The resident license issued to military personnel in accordance with *c*(2), above, must extend throughout the installation or facility, including portions under exclusive or concurrent Federal jurisdiction, or over which no Federal jurisdiction has been obtained, but need not be valid in areas outside the installation or facility.

f. Whoever is guilty of an act or omission which violates the requirements set forth in *c* above, which act or omission would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, by the laws thereof in effect at the time of that act or omission, is guilty of a like offense and is subject to like punishment.

g. Military personnel who hunt, fish, or trap in areas outside military reservations are susceptible to all the fish and game laws of the civil jurisdiction, including the payment of license fees as required.

3. MILITARY RESERVATIONS MADE PART OF FOREST RESERVE. On those military reservations which have been designated as a part of the forest reserve under the control of the Department of Agriculture, the following acts are prohibited except when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture:

a. Hunting, trapping, catching, disturbing, or killing any kind of game animal, or game or nongame bird, or taking the nests or eggs of any such bird.

b. Taking or disturbing any kind of fish or the eggs thereof.

c. Permitting dogs to run at large, or having in possession dogs not on leash.

4. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSTALLATION COMMANDERS.

a. Hunting, fishing, and trapping at each military reservation will be authorized and controlled by the installation commander, in accordance with locally published post and station regulations promulgated in accordance with applicable Federal, State, Territorial and local laws and Army Regulations. Restrictions on the use of areas under military jurisdiction by civilian sportsmen will be kept to the minimum deemed necessary by the local commander to insure safety, security, protection of Government property, and efficient accomplishment of his mission.

b. All military installations or facilities which contain suitable land and water areas as determined after consultation with authorized State, Territorial, or Federal conservation authorities shall have an active, progressive program for the management of renewable natural resources. Such programs will incorporate proper techniques and be designed to promote the conservation, through wise use, of the soil, water, forests, grasslands, fish, and wildlife and will include assist-

ance and participation in research projects conducted by Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies.

c. When valid subsisting agreements do not exist, or if present programs are not in accordance with these regulations, commanders of Army installations will seek appropriate agreements with Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies to effect programs and measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

d. Installation commanders will develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor or his designee of the State or Territory in which installations or facilities under their control are located, procedures under which designated fish, game, or conservation officials of the State or Territory may, at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to installations or facilities to effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

e. All permits for hunting, fishing, and trapping will be issued by the installation commanders. Installation commanders will provide that such permits are issued to military personnel and civilians only if they are in possession of a valid State, Territorial or County hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses, as applicable, except as indicated in *f* below. With respect to the granting of hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on any military installation or facility, such persons will stand at par with each other except in what might be very special circumstances involving military security.

f. In those instances where State or Territorial laws do not grant the necessary equality of treatment or waiver of residency requirements as specified in paragraph 2c(2), commanders of installations over which the Federal Government exercises exclusive jurisdiction will apply (by letter) to Headquarters, Department of the Army, through appropriate channels, for authority to issue permits to military personnel to hunt, fish, or trap on such Federal areas without the necessity of securing an appropriate State, Territorial, or County license. Such letter applications will include a complete statement of all efforts made to resolve the matter at local levels. Upon securing Headquarters, Department of the Army approval, commanders are authorized to permit military personnel to hunt, fish, or trap on reservations over which the Federal Government exercises exclusive jurisdiction, without purchasing State, Territorial, or County licenses.

g. Installation commanders are encouraged to program hunting and fishing on the installation so that military personnel may obtain maximum recreation from these sports during the hunting and fishing season consistent with military requirements, safety, security, and game conservation.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION OFFICIALS. Installation commanders will cooperate with authorized civilian conservation officials acceptable to the installation commander and the Governor of a State or Territory, for the purpose of effecting measures for the management, conservation and harvesting of fish and game resources. Persons so designated will be issued DD Form 1221, Identification Card and Pass Permit, by the installation commander, to be used only under the terms and conditions specified. Preparation of photo-

graphs, lamination, accountability, loss, surrender and disposition will be in accordance with the general procedures in AR 606-5.

6. COMMUNITY RELATIONS. In developing agreements and procedures with State and local authorities, representatives of the Department of the Army will bear in mind at all times the importance of establishing, maintaining, and improving community relations.

7. INSPECTION. Major commanders will make periodic inspections to insure compliance with this program.

8. RIGHTS OF INDIAN TRIBES. Nothing contained in these regulations or agreements with State and local authorities shall modify any rights granted by treaty or otherwise to any Indian tribe or to members thereof.

By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

[AG 680.2 (29 Jul 58) DCSPER]

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

HERBERT M. JONES,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

Active Army: C (CONUS, USARAL, USARCARIB, USARHAW/25th Inf Div).

To be distributed as needed to all installations, activities located off an installation, and to all units and headquarters down to and including divisions, and units and headquarters of comparable size as indicated.

NG: State AG (3).

USAR: None.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 5, 1958.

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5800.8C

From: Secretary of the Navy.

To: Distribution List.

Subject: Management, Conservation, and Harvesting of Fish and Game Resources.

Reference: (a) SECNAV INST 11015.2 of April 14, 1958 (Management and Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources).

Enclosure: (1) Copy of DoD Directive 5500.5 of July 16, 1958 (same subject).

(2) Copy of Section 4 of the Act of February 28, 1958, 10 U.S.C. 2671.

(3) List of Gubernatorial Designees.

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Instruction is to implement the provisions of enclosure (1) and to amplify the provisions of reference (a). Herein are provided directives and guidance regarding the management, conservation and harvesting of fish and game resources

on all lands and water areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy.

2. CANCELLATION. SECNAV Inst 5800.8B of July 18, 1958 is hereby canceled.

3. BACKGROUND. Enclosure (2) is a copy of an enactment of the Congress containing measures for the management, conservation and harvesting of fish and game resources. In enclosure (1) the Secretary of Defense directed the broad procedures for implementing the statute. In reference (a) the Secretary of the Navy prescribed measures for the management and conservation of renewable natural resources. Any program put into effect pursuant to this Instruction will necessarily be an integral part of the overall program prescribed by reference (a). It is noted that many excellent programs for the conservation and management of fish and game resources have been in operation at various Navy and Marine Corps installations for many years and have attracted national interest and commendation.

4. POLICY. It is the continuing policy of the Department of the Navy that all Navy and Marine Corps installations and facilities, having suitable land and water areas as determined by the officer in command or in charge thereof, after consultation with authorized State or Federal conservation authorities, shall have an active, progressive program for the management of renewable natural resources. Such programs will incorporate proper techniques and be designed to promote the conservation, through wise use, of the soil, water, forests, grasslands, fish, and wildlife and will include assistance and participation in research projects conducted by Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies. Where practicable, the privilege of hunting, fishing, and trapping shall be granted to the general public.

5. ACTION. In accordance with the provisions of enclosure (1), officers in command or in charge, who determine that such a program will be put in effect, shall—

a. Communicate with the Governor of the State or Territory, or his designee as listed in enclosure (3), in which the facility is located, requesting the designation of a representative with whom the officer may confer with a view to determining if the facility contains suitable land and water areas which can be so managed as to produce fish and wildlife resources. The officer will apprise the cognizant commandant of the appropriate naval district or river command of such communications as well as of any agreement which may ensue.

b. Develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor, or his designee, procedures under which designated fish, game, or conservation officials of that State or Territory may, at such times and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to the facility to effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. Where suitable aquatic habitat for migratory waterfowl exists, representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be consulted, since they have been assigned the nationwide responsibility for management of these species. Such civilian officials will be issued an Identification Card and Pass Permit, DD Form 1221, by the officer in command or in charge for use under the terms and conditions specified.

c. If adequate agreements are not in existence or present programs are not in accordance with this instruction, seek appropriate agree-

ments with Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies to effect programs and measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

d. If negotiations lead to proposals for the issuance of a lease, license, or cooperative agreement pertaining to the use of real property, submit his recommendations to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks via official channels in conformity with existing regulations governing the leasing, licensing, and the granting of cooperative agreements for the use of Federal real estate.

e. Assist and participate in research projects funded by Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies. The Chief of Naval Research is available for consultation.

6. LAW APPLICABLE. Hunting, fishing, and trapping on Navy and Marine Corps installations and facilities are governed by the following legal principles:

a. Hunting, fishing, and trapping at each Navy or Marine Corps installation or facility in a State or Territory of the United States of America will be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State or Territory in which it is located.

b. Appropriate licenses for hunting, fishing, or trapping on each Navy and Marine Corps installation or facility in a State or Territory will be obtained, except that with respect to service personnel of the Armed Forces, such a license may be required only if the State or Territory authorizes the issuance of a license to a service person on active duty for a period of more than 30 days at an installation or facility within that State or Territory, without regard to residence requirements, and upon terms otherwise not less favorable than the terms upon which such a license is issued to residents of that State or Territory. (The clause "for a period of more than 30 days" indicates eligibility of an individual when first physically present for duty on such orders.)

c. Whoever is guilty of an act or omission which violates a requirement prescribed under subparagraph 6*a* or 6*b*, above, which act or omission would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, by the laws thereof in effect at the time of that act or omission, is guilty of a like offense and is subject to a like punishment. On installations or facilities, or those portions thereof, over which exclusive Federal jurisdiction exists, the penal laws of a State relative to fish and game, concerning bag limits, season, and other such conservation measures, are operative only as Federal laws and are enforceable by Federal officials. State officials are without authority in such areas. A State official may, however, exercise authority as a Federal official if the official is serving in a dual capacity as both a State and a Federal official. For example, a State game warden might be also a deputy U.S. marshal; and would be authorized to enforce Federal law as a deputy marshal of the Federal Government.

d. On installations or facilities, or those portions thereof, over which there is concurrent Federal and State jurisdiction, the penal laws of the State relative to fish and game are operative as Federal laws and are enforceable by Federal officials. In addition, the State laws are also operative as State laws; and the State officials have the authority to enforce them. The Federal and State Governments occupy an equal status with respect to jurisdiction, and the one first apprehending a violator may prosecute and punish.

e. On installations or facilities, or those portions thereof, over which there is State jurisdiction for the reason that the Federal Government has merely a proprietorial interest in the land of the State, the penal laws of the State relative to fish and game are operative as State laws and the State officials have the authority to enforce them.

7. HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING PRIVILEGES.

a. Where the privilege of hunting, fishing, or trapping is granted to persons other than those assigned to or living on the installation or facility such privilege shall be granted to all persons, military and civilian alike, on an equal basis except—

(1) Where conditions of military security or safety require a higher degree of control than can be appropriately imposed upon the general public; or

(2) Where a military area has been set aside for rest and recuperation with the approval of the Secretary of Defense.

b. At those installations where the privilege of hunting, fishing, or trapping is granted to the public, when appropriate, authority for the issuance of permits, control of access, and enforcement of the laws may be delegated to the appropriate conservation agency of the State or Territory. Agreements should be effected to insure that military personnel and their dependents assigned to such an installation or facility are allowed to participate in these recreational activities made available to the public.

8. CLUBS. In furtherance of command recreational programs, where applicable and feasible, commanders are encouraged to establish local rod and gun or similar types of clubs and activities. Solicitation of assistance and cooperation from the various civilian sportsman's organizations is recommended. Participation by service personnel in effecting fish and wildlife management programs is desirable.

9. INDOCTRINATION OF PERSONNEL. The proper conservation and management of all renewable natural resources is a matter of increasing importance to the future safety and well-being of our Nation. The program prescribed by this instruction is designed to ensure that fish and wildlife values which exist on lands and waters under the control of the Department of the Navy are properly conserved through wise use. Responsible officers are encouraged to inform the personnel under their command of the need for such management and conservation and of the conservation programs currently being effected within this Department.

10. COMMUNITY RELATIONS. The proper management of renewable natural resources on military lands is also a matter of concern to the general public. Commanders are therefore encouraged to keep interested conservation groups and agencies apprised, through field trips, demonstrations, symposiums, etc., of the installation's facility's program for the management and conservation of all renewable natural resources.

11. INSPECTIONS. The Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Chiefs of all Bureaus, the Heads of all Offices, and the Commandants of all Naval Districts and River Commands conducting comprehensive surveys and inspections shall include compliance with this Instruction in their surveys and inspections.

12. SAVING PROVISIONS. Nothing contained in this instruction or in any regulations or agreements which implement this instruction shall modify any rights granted by treaty or otherwise to any Indian tribe or to members thereof.

THOMAS S. GATES, Jr.,
Secretary of the Navy.

Distribution:

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ENCLOSURE (1)

SECNAV 5800.8C

5 September 1958

July 16, 1958

Number 5500.5

ASD(MP&R)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

Subject: Management, Conservation, and Harvesting of Fish and Game Resources.

- References: (a) DOD Instruction 5500.3, "Hunting and Fishing on Military Reservations," Oct. 31, 1956 (canceled herein).
- (b) Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-711), as amended.
- (c) Alaska Game Law (43 Stat. 739; 48 U.S.C. 191-213).
- (d) Sections 7(3) and 13, Title 18, U.S.C.
- (e) Section 2671, Title 10, U.S.C. (Public Law 337, 85th Cong.).
- (f) DOD Instruction 4150.6, "Standards for Maintaining Grounds."
- (g) DOD Directive 5410.7, "Community Relations".

I. Purpose

To implement section 4 of Public Law 85-337 (sec. 2671 of title 10, United States Code) which confers certain responsibilities on the Secretary of Defense with respect to the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources on military reservations and facilities.

II. Cancellation

Reference (a) is hereby superseded and canceled.

III. Policy

A. All military installations or facilities which contain suitable land and water areas as determined after consultation with authorized State or Federal conservation authorities shall have an active, progressive program for the management of renewable natural resources. Such programs will incorporate proper techniques and be designed to promote the conservation, through wise use, of the soil, water, forests, grasslands, fish, and wildlife and will include assistance and participation in research projects conducted by Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies.

B. When valid subsisting agreements do not exist, or if present programs are not in accordance with this directive, commanders of installations referred to in A, above, will seek appropriate agreements with Federal, Territorial, State, and local conservation agencies to effect programs and measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

C. Commanders of installations referred to in A above will develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor or his designee of the State or Territory in which installations or facilities under their control are located, procedures under which designated fish, game, or conservation officials of that State or Territory may, at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to installations or facilities to effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

D. With respect to the granting of hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on any military installation or facility, such persons will stand at par with each other except in what might be very special circumstances involving military security or in areas under military control set aside for rest and recuperation purposes as approved by the Secretary of Defense.

IV. Implementation of section 2671, chapter 159, title 10, United States Code

A. Hunting, fishing, and trapping at each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory will be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State or Territory in which it is located.

B. At each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory, appropriate licenses for hunting, fishing, or trapping on that installation or facility will be obtained, except that with respect to members of the Armed Forces, such a license may be required only if the State or Territory authorizes the issuance of a license to a member on active duty for a period of more than 30 days at an installation or facility within that State or Territory, without regard to residence requirements, and upon terms otherwise not less favorable than the terms upon which such a license is issued to residents of that State or Territory. (The clause "for a period of more than 30 days" indicates eligibility of an individual when first physically present for duty on such orders.)

C. Whoever is guilty of an act or omission which violates a requirement prescribed under subsection IV A or B, above, which act of omission would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, by the laws thereof in effect at the time of that act or omission, is guilty of a like offense and is subject to like punishment.

V. Procedures for identifying civilian conservation officials

Installation commanders in the implementation of this directive will cooperate with authorized civilian conservation officials acceptable to the installation commander and the Governor of a State or Territory, for the purpose of effecting measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. Persons so designated will be issued a DD Form 1221, "Identification Card and

Pass Permit," by the installation commander to be used only under the terms and conditions specified.

VI. Community relations

In developing agreements and procedures with State and local authorities, representatives of the Armed Forces will bear in mind at all times the importance of establishing, maintaining, and improving Armed Forces community relations, in keeping with the provisions of reference (g).

VII. Inspection

The Secretaries of the military departments will require periodic inspections to insure compliance with this program.

VIII. Saving provision

Nothing contained in this directive or implementing regulations or agreements shall modify any rights granted by treaty or otherwise to any Indian tribe or to members thereof.

IX. Implementation

Each military department will take action to implement this directive. Copies of implementing instructions will be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve) within 60 days after the date of this directive.

NEIL McELROY,
Secretary of Defense.

ENCLOSURE (2)

SECNAV 5800.8C
5 September 1958

PUBLIC LAW 337—85TH CONGRESS

SECTION 4

Chapter 159 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) By adding the following new section at the end:

"§ 2671. Military reservations and facilities: hunting, fishing, and trapping

"(a) The Secretary of Defense shall, with respect to each military installation or facility under the jurisdiction of any military department in a State or Territory—

"(1) require that all hunting, fishing, and trapping at that installation or facility be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State or Territory in which it is located;

"(2) require that an appropriate license for hunting, fishing, or trapping on that installation or facility be obtained, except that with respect to members of the Armed Forces, such a license may be required only if the State or Territory authorizes the issuance of a license to a member on active duty for a period of more than thirty days at an installation or facility within that State or Territory, without regard to residence requirements, and upon terms otherwise not less favorable than the terms upon which such a license is issued to residents of that State or Territory; and

"(3) develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor (or his designee)

of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, procedures under which designated fish and game or conservation officials of that State or Territory may, at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to that installation or facility to effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

“(b) The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

“(c) Whoever is guilty of an act or omission which violates a requirement prescribed under subsection (a) (1) or (2), which act or omission would be punishable if committed or omitted within the jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, by the laws thereof in effect at the time of that act or omission, is guilty of a like offense and is subject to a like punishment.

“(d) This section does not modify any rights granted by treaty or otherwise to any Indian tribe or to the members thereof.”

(2) By adding the following new item at the end of the analysis: “2671. Military reservations and facilities: hunting, fishing and trapping.”

ENCLOSURE (3)

SECNAV 5800.8C
5 September 1958

LIST OF GUBERNATORIAL DESIGNEES APPOINTED TO DATE

Alabama: Mr. W. H. Drinkard, Director, State Department of Conservation, 711 High Street, Montgomery.
California: Mr. Seth Gordon, Director, State Department of Fish and Game, 722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento.
Connecticut: Mr. Lyle M. Thorpe, Director, State Board of Fisheries and Game, State Office Building, Hartford.
Delaware: Mr. Norman G. Wilder, Director, State Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, Dover.
Florida: Mr. Julian R. Alford, Chairman, State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 646 West Tennessee Street, Tallahassee.
Georgia: Mr. Fulton Lovell, Director, State Game and Fish Commission, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta.
Idaho: Mr. Ross Leonard, Director, State Department of Fish and Game, 518 Front Street, Boise.
Illinois: Mr. Glen D. Palmer, Director, State Department of Conservation, State Office Building, Springfield.
Louisiana: Maj. Gen. Raymond F. Hufft, USANG, the Adjutant General of the Louisiana National Guard, Building No. 56, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans; Mr. F. Lamar Clement, Director and Secretary, State Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, 126 Civil Courts Building, New Orleans.
Maine: Mr. Roland H. Cobb, Commissioner, State Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.
Maryland: Mr. John P. Tawes, Chairman, State Board of Natural Resources, State Office Building, Annapolis.
Massachusetts: Mr. Francis W. Sargent, Commissioner, Commonwealth Department of Natural Resources, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.
Minnesota: Dr. George A. Selke, Commissioner, State Department of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul.
Missouri: Mr. William E. Towell, Director, State Conservation Commission, Monroe Building, Jefferson City.
Montana: Mr. W. J. Everin, Deputy Director, State Fish and Game Commission, Helena.

Nebraska: Mr. Melvin O. Steen, Director, State Game, Forestation, and Parks Commission, State Capitol Building, Lincoln.

Nevada: Hon. Charles H. Russell, Governor of Nevada, Carson City.

New Jersey: Mr. A. Heaton Underhill, Director, Division of Fish and Game, State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, 230 West State Street, Trenton.

New York: Mr. Sharon J. Mauhs, Commissioner, State Conservation Department, Arcade Building, Broadway and Maiden Lane, Albany.

North Carolina: Mr. Clyde P. Patton, Executive Director, State Wildlife Resources Commission, Post Office Box No. 2919, Raleigh.

North Dakota: Mr. I. G. Bue, Commissioner, State Game and Fish Department, Capitol Building, Bismarck.

Ohio: Mr. Herbert B. Eagon, Director, State Department of Natural Resources, 1106 Ohio Departments' Building, Columbus.

Pennsylvania: Maj. Gen. A. J. Drexel Biddle, USANG, the Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, Rural Free Delivery Route No. 2, Annville; Mr. Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Education Building, Harrisburg; Mr. William Voigt, Jr., Executive Director, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Harrisburg; Mr. Merton J. Golden, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Harrisburg.

South Carolina: Mr. George Warren, Chairman, South Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Post Office Box No. 360, Columbia.

South Dakota: Mr. Harry R. Woodward, Acting Director, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, State Office Building, Pierre.

Texas: Mr. H. D. Dodgen, Executive Secretary, State Game and Fish Commission, Austin.

Utah: Mr. Harold S. Crane, Director, Utah State Department of Fish and Game, 1596 W. N. Temple, Salt Lake City.

Virginia: Mr. C. F. Phelps, Executive Director, Commonwealth Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, Post Office Box No. 1642, Richmond.

Washington: Mr. John A. Biggs, Director, State Department of Game, 509 Fairview Avenue, North, Seattle.

West Virginia: Dr. Warden M. Lane, Director, Conservation Commission of West Virginia, Charleston.

Wisconsin: Mr. L. P. Voigt, Director, Wisconsin Conservation Department, State Office Building, Madison.

Wyoming: Mr. A. F. C. Greene, State Game and Fish Commissioner, Post Office Box No. 378, Cheyenne.

*AFR 125-5
1-6

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 125-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 6 November 1958

PROVOST MARSHAL ACTIVITIES

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

This regulation establishes an Air Force-wide and centrally monitored fish and wildlife management and conservation program at Air Force installations. It authorizes appointment of conservation committees, and describes functions of their members. This regulation implements DOD Directive 5500.5, Management, Conservation and Harvesting of Fish and Game Resources, 16 July 1958.

1. AIR FORCE PROPERTY. Air Force property will be managed and developed to provide maximum fish and wildlife resources, consistent

*This regulation supersedes AFR 125-5, 20 August 1957.

with the mission of the installation. Air Force ranges not located on an installation will not be closed to public hunting, trapping, and fishing unless safety, military security, or operational requirements fully justify the closing. Fishing, hunting, and trapping will be encouraged as recreational activities.

2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES. The land management plan required by AFR 90-1, and supplemented by AFM 85-6, should contain plans for the management and conservation of fish and wildlife resources. Commanders of Air Force installations and ranges will issue regulations to authorize and control hunting, trapping, and fishing. Such regulations:

a. Will conform to applicable Federal, State, or Territorial fish and game laws regarding season, bag limit, size and sex restrictions, and other conservation measures.

b. In oversea areas, will conform to the laws of the nation in which the installation is located.

c. Will include measures to insure security and personal safety, and to prevent fire and property damage.

d. May be more restrictive than Federal, State, or Territorial conservation regulations in order to insure control and proper management practices. They will not be more liberal, except to harvest excess fish or game that is causing damage or constitutes a danger, and then only with the written approval of proper Federal, State, or Territorial officials.

e. Will include assistance and participation in research projects conducted by Federal, State, Territorial, and local conservation agencies, except when such a program would be incompatible with the installation mission.

3. CIVILIAN SPORTSMEN. Restrictions on the use of Air Force areas by civilian sportsmen will be kept to the minimum which the local commander considers necessary for the safety, security, and protection of Government property; morale and welfare of his personnel; rest and recuperation purposes; and the efficient accomplishment of his mission. With respect to granting hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on any military installation or facility, such persons will be on an equal basis with one another. However, the local commander, under circumstances involving military security or mission accomplishment may prevent any or all persons from entering specified areas. He may also set aside areas for rest and recuperation purposes, as approved by the Secretary of Defense.

4. SPORTSMEN'S ORGANIZATION. The Air Force encourages and supports organization of installation sportsmen's activities, such as rod and gun clubs, outdoor clubs, and fish and game clubs, established for wholesome recreation, improvement of conservation education and practices, better sportsmanship, and similar objectives.

5. LICENSES TO HUNT, TRAP, OR FISH. On Air Force installations and ranges military and civilian personnel must have licenses to hunt, trap, or fish in accordance with applicable Federal, State, or Territorial requirements.

6. APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.

a. On Air Force installations under exclusive Federal jurisdiction, State penal game and fish laws concerning bag limits, seasons, and other such conservation measures are operative as Federal laws and

are enforceable by Federal officials. State officials are without authority in such areas unless, with the approval of the installation commander, they have also been appointed as Federal officials by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to enforce fish and game laws on the installation.

b. On Air Force installations under concurrent jurisdiction, State penal fish and game laws are operative as Federal laws and are enforceable by Federal officials. State laws also are operative as State laws, and are enforceable by State officials. On these installations the Federal and State Governments have equal jurisdiction, and the one first apprehending a violator may prosecute and punish.

c. On installations over which Federal jurisdiction has not been obtained, State laws are operative as State laws and are enforceable by State officials.

d. Air Force personnel who hunt, fish, or trap in areas outside Air Force installations are subject to all hunting, fishing, and trapping laws of the civil jurisdiction, including payment of required license fees.

7. COOPERATION WITH STATE OR TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS. Subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with officials of the States or Territories in which the installation is located, installation commanders will develop procedures under which designated fish and game conservation officials, at such time and under such conditions as agreed upon, may have access to the installation to observe or effect measures to manage, conserve, and harvest fish and game resources. The installation commander will issue such officials a DD Form 1221, "Identification Card and Pass Permit," to be used only under the terms and conditions specified.

8. APPOINTMENT OF CONSERVATION COMMITTEE. Since a balanced fish and wildlife conservation program requires action on the part of a number of activities, the commander of an installation having a potential for the program will appoint a conservation committee. When practicable, Federal or State conservation officials should be invited to attend committee meetings in an advisory capacity.

9. CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS. Normally, membership should include a representative of each of the offices listed below, who will function as follows (the committee structure may be varied to adjust to local conditions):

a. *Provost Marshal.* Monitors the program; maintains liaison with Federal, State, territorial, and/or local conservation agencies; and enforces fishing and hunting regulations.

b. *Installations.* Advises on matters pertaining to construction of fishing ponds and control of streams; plantings for wildlife food and protection; use of insecticides and poisons for control; development of projects; and funding problems. A fish or wildlife development project should not be established unless the installation engineer approves it as practicable and within the capability of the installation to complete and maintain. The installation commander must approve any exception to this requirement.

c. *Operations.* Advises on operational requirements that might restrict hunting or fishing; provides schedule of firing or bombing range utilization, including a requirement for specific areas and hours of operations; assists in establishing open and closed hunting and

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2565

[Report No. 767]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 15, 1959

Mr. SIKES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

AUGUST 5, 1959

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and di-
4 rected to carry out a program of planning, development,
5 maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game
6 conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in
7 cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior through the
8 Fish and Wildlife Service. The Secretary of Defense is
9 hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations
10 for such conservation and rehabilitation in accordance with a

1 general plan agreed upon between the Secretary of Defense
2 and the Secretary of the Interior, including provisions for the
3 restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in
4 said reservations. Such regulations shall provide for the
5 issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals and
6 shall require the payment of a nominal fee therefor, which
7 fees shall be utilized for restocking, propagation, and other
8 related wildlife activities in said reservations. Such regula-
9 tions shall not be inconsistent with, insofar as possible, the
10 law and regulations of the respective States relating to hunt-
11 ing and fishing.

12 SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Defense is hereby author-
13 ized and directed to expend a sum equal to all sums here-
14 after accumulated from money collected through the sale of
15 game and fishing permits in military reservations after the
16 adoption of the program authorized by this Act for the pur-
17 pose of said program. Proper accounting of funds thus ex-
18 pended shall be made at the direction of the Secretary.

19 SEC. 3. That the Department of Defense is held free
20 from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United
21 States upon the operation of said program authorized by
22 this Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter
23 be expended to carry out the purposes of said program, and
24 which expenditure has been properly accounted for to the
25 Comptroller General of the United States.

1 *That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and di-*
2 *rected to carry out a program of planning, development,*
3 *maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game*
4 *conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations lo-*
5 *cated in a State, Territory, or possession of the United States.*
6 *Such a program shall be carried out, with respect to each*
7 *such military reservation, in cooperation with the Secretary*
8 *of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service and*
9 *with an appropriate State agency designated by the State*
10 *in which the reservation is located. The Secretary of De-*
11 *fense is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable*
12 *regulations for such conservation and rehabilitation in ac-*
13 *cordance with a general plan agreed upon between the Sec-*
14 *retary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, including*
15 *provisions for the restocking, propagation, and conservation*
16 *of game and fish in said reservations. Such regulations shall*
17 *provide for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to*
18 *individuals and shall require the payment of a nominal fee*
19 *therefor, which fees shall be utilized for restocking, propaga-*
20 *tion, and other related wildlife activities in said reservations.*
21 *Such regulations shall require that all hunting, fishing, and*
22 *trapping at any reservation shall be in accordance with the*
23 *fish and game laws of the State, Territory, or possession in*
24 *which it is located; except that the Secretary of Defense,*
25 *after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior through*

1 the Fish and Wildlife Service and with the appropriate
2 State agency may make exceptions thereto if necessary in
3 carrying out the program prescribed by this Act.

4 SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Defense is hereby author-
5 ized and directed to expend all sums heretofore unexpended
6 or hereafter accumulated from money collected through the
7 sale of game and fishing permits in military reservations
8 after the adoption of the program authorized by this Act for
9 the purpose of said program. Proper accounting of funds
10 thus expended shall be made at the direction of the Secretary,
11 and the Secretary shall report annually to the Congress con-
12 cerning operations and expenditures under this Act.

13 SEC. 3. That the Department of Defense is held free
14 from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United
15 States upon the operation of said program authorized by this
16 Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be
17 expended to carry out the purposes of said program, and
18 which expenditure has been properly accounted for to the
19 Comptroller General of the United States.

20 SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall modify, amend,
21 or repeal any authority heretofore granted under the provi-
22 sions of Public Law 85-337.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2565

[Report No. 767]

A BILL

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

By Mr. SIKES

JANUARY 15, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

AUGUST 5, 1959

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

House - Aug 17, 1959

11. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8609, to extend Public Law 480 (Aug. 15, H. Rept. 908) (p. 14745). For excerpts from committee report and summary of bill see end of this Digest.
12. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Passed, 335 to 31, under suspension of the rules H. R. 6904, to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (pp. 14697-709). Rep. Fountain stated that "The Commission would serve in an advisory capacity to the President, to the Congress, and to State and local government. Its function would be to provide information and to make recommendations for the purpose of facilitating sound governmental policies with respect to intergovernmental activities and problems. The Commission would have no administrative responsibilities." (p. 14699)
13. COCONUT OIL. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Pelly, H. J. Res. 441, to authorize the disposition of approximately 265 million pounds of coconut oil from the national stockpile. p. 14681
14. LANDS; LEASING; MINERALS. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 6940, to increase the number of acres in Alaska that may be held by any one individual or firm under oil and gas leases or options pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, stating that the bill "would tend to produce an excessive concentration of control over such potential resources" (H. Doc. 214); referred to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. pp. 14680-1
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 6939, to increase the area of public lands in Alaska which may be held under coal lease by any one person or firm. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 14736
15. RECREATION; LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 1436 in lieu of H. R. 5412, to provide that lands conveyed under the Recreation Act of 1926 for State park purposes shall not be subject to the 640 acre limitation. The House previously passed as reported H. R. 5412, and then substituted the provisions of H. R. 5412 as passed for those in S. 1436. p. 14682
16. PERSONNEL; ACCOUNTING. Passed as reported H. R. 7529, to provide that the Comptroller General, upon the recommendation of department heads, may waive indebtedness growing out of erroneous payments to Federal employees, if such payment would be against equity. p. 14689
Passed as reported H. R. 8241, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to set terms, conditions, and computation of annuities for retired Members of Congress who are reemployed by the Federal Government. p. 14690
17. FEDERAL INSIGNIA. Passed as reported S. 355, to amend title 18 of the U. S. Code so as to prohibit the misuse by collecting agencies or private detective agencies of names, emblems, and insignia to indicate a Federal agency. p. 14691
18. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Passed without amendment H. R. 7559, to provide for a reasonable notice of applications to the U. S. courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against the orders of certain administrative agencies. p. 14692
19. FORESTRY. Received from the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture "a notice of the intention of the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture to interchange jurisdiction of lands within the Lucky Peak Reservoir project, Idaho, and the Boise National Forest" as authorized by Public Law 804, 84th Congress. p. 14745

20. SCIENCE; RESEARCH. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 6288, to establish a National Order of Science to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in science and engineering. p. 14688
Passed with amendments H. R. 8284, to make various amendments to the National Science Foundation Act (pp. 14692-4). The bill includes provisions relating to the initiation, and support of, and granting of scholarships for, basic research in the physical, biological and other sciences. (pp. 14693-4).
21. WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2725, to prohibit the use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros on land belonging to the U. S. p. 14690-1
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Rivers, H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. Rep. Rivers, earlier in the day, objected to the consideration of this bill but later withdrew his objection. pp. 14684-5
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. p. 14685
22. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5067, to repeal section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which authorizes the Department of Commerce to coordinate foreign trade activities of the Federal agencies and private firms (p. 14685). The report on the bill states that war freight forwarders have taken the position that Government agencies must use their services even if such services are unnecessary (citing this section as justification for their position) and stated that the section to be repealed by this bill was enacted to assist the freight forwarding industry during World War II.
Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 5068, to amend the Shipping Act of 1916 to provide for licensing independent freight forwarders. pp. 14715-7, 14685
23. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960. Agreed to the further conference report on this bill, H. R. 7453. p. 14680
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. In addition to the bill listed in the legislative program in Digest 139, Rep. McCormack announced the following bills will also be considered today, Aug. 18: H. R. 2886, import duties on silk yarn, and H. R. 7456, import duty on casein. p. 14738

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Irwin inserting excerpts from the testimony of the program director for the Save the Children Federation in behalf of a suggestion that the United Nations should assume a role of "great importance" with respect to the use of commodities. pp. A7053-4
Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger in support of the proposal for a Great White Fleet to distribute surplus foods to the needy of the world and inserting an address, "From Mothballs to Mercy Missions." pp. A7063-5
26. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. McCormack commending the surplus property disposal program and inserting a HEW press release including a State-by-State list of real and personal property distributed, April - June 1959. pp. A7055-6
27. COTTON. Rep. Roberts inserted an Ala. State Legislature resolution commending the Congress on the passage of the cotton acreage allotment bill. p. A7058

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2210) to provide for the disposition of the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have someone familiar with the bill tell us whether we are supposed to have any estimate of the value of the property.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman will refer to the bill and the report on the bill he will see that in section 3 a report must be submitted 30 days before the transfer date. This is valuable property. It has to be appraised.

My recollection is that this property involves three piers. The city of Philadelphia is very anxious to obtain it. The committee did not have the knowledge of the exact value so we said "Fair market value." We will know 30 days in advance of execution of the quitclaim deed what value has been set on the property.

My recollection is that the city of Philadelphia is going to spend some large sums of money, in the millions, in connection with these three piers.

Mr. GROSS. As I understand the report, in addition to the piers there is some 53 acres of land.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. Probably very valuable ground.

Mr. VINSON. It is valuable property. Therefore we say, "Fair market value."

Mr. GROSS. Is there some reason why the House cannot have an estimate of value?

Mr. VINSON. After an appraisal is made the committee will be advised. If the committee is not satisfied with the value a resolution will naturally be introduced with reference to it.

Mr. GROSS. What does "Report to the Committee" mean?

Mr. VINSON. We cannot properly value the property until it is appraised and we know how much it is worth. We are keeping our hands on the property until we know what the appraisal is.

Mr. GROSS. This will be referred to the same committee that handled the San Jacinto property.

Mr. VINSON. Oh, no.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is speaking of the same subcommittee.

Mr. VINSON. This will come to the full committee.

Mr. GROSS. This report would go to the Subcommittee on Real Estate.

Mr. VINSON. The bill says it will go to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives. That is the law. The law requires it.

May I say this is a very important matter to the city of Philadelphia. This is an important bill that should be favorably considered. The Government will get fair market value for this property.

Mr. GROSS. I have no doubt this is an important bill. That is one of the reasons why I am trying to find out something about it. The present lease expires next April, but there is nothing in the bill providing that this property will be disposed of before the lease expires. Is not that correct?

Mr. DURHAM. We went into this very thoroughly. Of course, these piers are deteriorating and in a few years we will not get anything for them at all. That is the situation. It is a question of trying to work this out at fair market value. The people of Philadelphia and the Port Authority appeared before the committee. This will come back to the Real Estate Committee when an appraisal is made by a concern, also in cooperation with the Army. They will make the decision and if we decide it is not fair market value we will turn it down.

Mr. GROSS. I am not going to ask that the bill go over, but I think that we should have more information concerning this property in the report which the committee submitted to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, on or before June 30, 1960, by quitclaim deed to the city of Philadelphia the real property under his jurisdiction located at the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately fifty-three and seventy-five one-hundredths acres together with all appurtenances pertaining hereto and all improvements located thereon.

SEC. 2. The conveyance herein authorized shall be made at the fair market value of the property as determined by the Secretary of the Army, and shall be made upon such terms and conditions and shall include such reservations as the Secretary of the Army shall determine to be in the public interest.

SEC. 3. Within at least thirty days prior to execution of the quitclaim deed, the Secretary of the Army shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives his determination of the fair market value of the property authorized to be conveyed by section 1.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

The Clerk called Senate Joint Resolution 24 authorizing the Secretary of the Army to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of the bill explain why this bill is necessary or desirable?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, this is

not anything new. Under the law today cadets can be admitted to West Point and the Naval Academy from all of Central and South America, Canada, and the Philippines, without any legislation. This permit two students to be admitted from Thailand, and it is in accordance with the custom of the past. There are 13 in the West Point Academy today from foreign countries, and there are 17 in the Naval Academy. It is without any expense whatever to the Federal Government.

Mr. EVINS. It seems to me the measure sets a precedent as far as legislating for the Middle East is concerned. We have a law that we can admit cadets to the U.S. Military Academy from South America. Now we are opening up admission to the U.S. Military Academy to the Middle East and probably all countries in Europe and the East. Is not this the precedent that is being established?

Mr. VINSON. There is no precedent being established. Congress controls it, and if the facts and circumstances do not warrant, the Congress will disprove it.

Mr. EVINS. Will this not ultimately entail the addition of more facilities, more dormitories, and so forth?

Mr. VINSON. No; it will not cost one penny more. There are also students from the countries that the gentleman is complaining about.

Mr. EVINS. I would like to have some information as to why we are setting a precedent here when the Academy is overcrowded and our Academy officials are asking for additional authority to name cadets above and beyond congressional authorizations.

Mr. VINSON. There are no requests for expansion at all.

Mr. STRATTON. I may say to the gentleman that this permits an addition to the Academy of students from an area which is of vital concern to our national security. As the gentleman knows, there have been movements in the area of Thailand that look as though the Communist menace is on the march again. I think if we turn this bill down we turn down an opportunity to build up the military strength of some of the friendly nations situated in a very critical part of the world.

Mr. EVINS. Some of our military officials have been for years trying to do away with or limit the number of Members of Congress recommendations for admission to the Academy. They want the authority to nominate and to name them, irrespective of the wishes of Congress, and I think it is a bad precedent not to have the Congress have more control over who is admitted to our service Academies.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know who pays for the cost of instruction. Does the foreign government reimburse the United States for the increased cost of instruction?

Mr. VINSON. The bill states that the United States cannot be subject to any expense on account of certain instruction.

Mr. EVINS. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] and I had the priv-

ilege of serving a few years ago as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy, by appointment of Speaker RAYBURN and we were told that the desire they wanted most was for the Academy to name the members above and beyond that of the Congress. I am constrained to object at this time. We are having this recurring appeal to open the Academy to those other than nominations by Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

INSTRUCTION FOR BELGIAN CITIZENS AT ANNAPOLIS

The Clerk called the resolution (S.J. Res. 106) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. EVINS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

CONVEY CERTAIN LAND TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 65) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Michigan of certain land in Grayling Township, Crawford County, Mich., to be used for National Guard purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey to the State of Michigan all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a tract of land in Crawford County, Michigan, containing seven hundred ninety-eight and eighty hundreds acres, more or less, being that parcel of land in Grayling Township known as Grayling Army Airfield, subject, however, to the conditions and restrictions set forth in section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this Act shall be made without monetary consideration therefor but upon condition that the property shall be used primarily for training of the National Guard and for other military purposes, and in the event it shall not be used for such purposes title thereto shall immediately revert to the United States, and, in addition, title to all improvements made by the State of Michigan during its occupancy shall vest in the United States without payment of compensation therefor. The deed of conveyance shall reserve to the United States all mineral rights, including gas and oil, and contain the further provisions that whenever the Congress of the United States declares a state of war or other national emergency, or the President declares a state of emergency, and upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that the property conveyed is useful or necessary for military, air, or naval purposes, or in the interest of national defense, the United States shall have the right, without obligation to make payment of any kind, to reenter upon the property and use the same or any part thereof, including any and all improvements made by the State of Michigan, for a period not to exceed the duration of such state of war or national emergency plus six months, and upon cessation of such use the property shall revert to the State of Michigan, together with any or all improvements thereon and appurtenances appertaining thereto.

SEC. 3. The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident to the conveyance authorized herein shall be borne by the grantee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASE PART OF TWIN CITIES ARSENAL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2449) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease a portion of Twin Cities Arsenal, Minn., to Independent School District No. 16, Minn.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of a Member who is not able to be here today, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

MEDAL TO MEMBERS OF ANTARCTICA EXPEDITIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3923) to provide for the presentation of a medal to persons who have served as members of a U.S. expedition to Antarctica.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each person who serves, or has served, as a member of a United States expedition to Antarctica between January 1, 1946, and a date to be subsequently established by the Secretary of Defense shall be presented a medal with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Military Departments under whose cognizance the expedition falls, such regulations to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense. The regulations may include provisions for award to civilian as well as uniformed members and for posthumous awards.

Members of the Armed Forces of the United States who are presented the medal referred to in the first section of this Act may wear such medal and the ribbon symbolic of such medal in such manner as shall be prescribed by regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2247) to authorize the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the county of Sacramento, Calif.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I probably shall object, but as I understand the statement made here, expenditure of Federal funds are not involved. It may be that expenditure of additional

Federal funds are not involved, but this is a piece of property with improvements on it worth \$128,000 at the time it was constructed. It is worth considerably more now, as sewage disposal plants go. Apparently this property is under lease to Sacramento County. It seems to me that when the military are getting only about 8 cents on the dollar on the disposal of their surplus property, it is about time we started looking into these give-away programs, and for that reason I feel constrained to object.

DEFINE TERM "A MEMBER OF A RESERVE COMPONENT"

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6269) to amend section 265 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to define the term "a member of a reserve component" so as to include a member of the Army or Air Force without specification of component.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 265(h) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U.S.C. 1016) is amended to read as follows:

"(h) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) the term 'a member of a reserve component' shall include a member of the Army or Air Force without specification of component, and

"(2) the term 'involuntary release' shall include release under conditions wherein a member of a reserve component, who has completed a tour of duty, volunteers for an additional tour of duty and the service concerned does not extend or accept the volunteer request of the member for the additional tour."

SEC. 2. Payments authorized by this Act shall be made from appropriations currently available for military pay and allowances.

SEC. 3. This Act is effective from July 9, 1956.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASE CERTAIN PROPERTY IN MISSOURI FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8315) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease a portion of Fort Crowder, Mo., to Stella Reorganized Schools R-I, Missouri.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a Member who could not be here today, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. I object, Mr. Speaker.

REPEALING SECTION 217 OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5067) to repeal section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Mr. DINGELL. With respect to H.R. 2565, I was on my feet and was about to ask the gentleman from Alaska to withdraw his objection and that he merely reserve the right to object and that he explain to me his reason for objecting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to turn to H.R. 2565?

Mr. DINGELL. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman tell me the reason for his objection?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Alaska reserve the right to object?

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Yes. I am willing to answer the question. This goes to the policy question of whether or not to put the Secretary of Defense in the game-management business which he is not in at the present time. The Secretary of the Interior is in the game-management business and seeks to extend it in perpetuity in Alaska in the form of an Arctic Wildlife Reserve. The Forest Service is now taking steps to expand the part it is playing in the game-management business in the National Forests. All of this makes me wonder when there will be moves to put practically all of the Departments of the Federal Government in the game-management business. I think this piece of legislation should be considered fully with a rule.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman yield to me and just ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over so that we can have a chance to talk it over? Now, we have been all over every objection on this particular piece of legislation before my committee, and I think in this bill we have met every objection that has been made.

I will say to the gentleman that he has had notice of this bill. He has a close interest in it, and he knows I have been handling it. This is the first objection I have heard on the part of the gentleman. I hope he will not object and just ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. I want to say that this particular bill did not come to my attention until after the hearings were over. Because of the request of the gentleman from Michigan I withdraw

my objection and now ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5067) to repeal section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (56 Stat. 171; 46 U.S.C. 1127), is hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASE IN RETIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5431) to provide a further increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a Member who is not present today, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7045) to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating United States waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LICENSING OF INDEPENDENT FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5068) to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, this matter is to be taken up under suspension; I object.

RELIEF OF GOVERNMENT OF ICELAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8499) for the relief of the Government of the Republic of Iceland.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 1590, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Government of the Republic of Iceland, the sum of \$5,378.98, and such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay this claim in foreign currency, in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim against the United States in the amount of 88,000 Icelandic kronur, arising out of accidents involving United States Armed Forces during their presence in Iceland from July 7, 1941, to April 5, 1947, under the terms of the agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Iceland, respecting the defense of Iceland, dated July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 1547), and regarding the settlement of claims of Icelandic insurance companies, dated November 23, 1956.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 8499) was laid on the table.

FOREIGN-FLAG AFFILIATIONS OF SUBSIDIZED OPERATORS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8388) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide further requirements for applicants for and contractors under operating-differential subsidy contracts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 605 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Before awarding any contract for operating-differential subsidy under this title, the Board shall, after a public hearing, determine whether or not the applicant for such subsidy, or any holding company, subsidiary, affiliate, or associate of such applicant, or any officer, director, agent, or executive thereof, or person owning or having a beneficial interest in a substantial portion of the stock of the applicant, directly or indirectly, operates,

charters, acts as agent or broker for, or owns a substantial interest in any foreign-flag vessel which competes with any American-flag service determined to be essential under section 211 of this Act. If the Board determines that the applicant or such holding company, subsidiary, affiliate, or associate, or other person has such interest in, relationship with, or so acts in respect of, any foreign-flag vessel competitive with an American-flag service, the Board shall not enter into a contract with the applicant under title VI unless it is also determined after such public hearing that special circumstances exist, and good cause is shown, which in the discretion of the Board justify the making of the contract with the applicant, notwithstanding such foreign-flag interest, relationship, or activity. The public hearings provided for in this subsection shall not be required with respect to any applicant whose application was filed prior to December 1, 1958."

SEC. 2. That section 804 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, is amended to read as follows:

"It shall be a misdemeanor for any contractor receiving an operating-differential subsidy under title VI or for any charterer of vessels under title VII of this Act, or any holding company, subsidiary, affiliate, or associate of such contractor or such charterer, or any officer, director, agent, or executive thereof, or person owning or having a beneficial interests in 5 per centum or more of the stock of such contractor or charterer directly or indirectly, to operate, charter, act as agent or broker for, or own a substantial interest in any foreign-flag vessel which competes with any American-flag service determined by the Board to be essential as provided in section 211 of this Act: *Provided, however,* That under special circumstances and for good cause shown the Board may, in its discretion, following public hearings, waive the provisions of this section for a specific period of time. If any person or corporation holding or having a beneficial interest in 5 per centum or more of the stock of such contractor or charterer violates this section, such violation shall not be deemed a breach of the contractor's operating-differential subsidy contract, or of the charterer's charter."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 22, immediately after the quotation mark insert "Sec. 804."

On page 3, line 12, delete the words "or corporation", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "other than an officer, director, agent, or executive of the contractor or charterer, or corporation other than the contractor or charterer itself".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of H.R. 8388 by our committee, I had suggested the advisability of an amendment to the bill which would spell out in some way the kind of competition we would be concerned with as between American-flag vessels and foreign-flag vessels carrying cargoes between one foreign port and another. We came to the conclusion that perhaps we could best deal with this matter in the report on the bill. Unfortunately, in the press of its work, our staff forgot to mention it in the report at all.

I was convinced that we were concerned with competition which was substantial in nature. It would be difficult to spell this out in legislation, understandably. Therefore, I believed that

the report should have made mention of the problem and should have indicated that the Maritime Board ought to have some flexibility in determining what kind of competition was substantial and detrimental to the American Merchant Marine. The committee agreed that the report should deal with the subject, and it would have dealt with it had not the staff overlooked it. I certainly mean no criticism of our staff which is an excellent one. The staff simply has been burdened with an unusual amount of work. It is understandable that this matter was overlooked.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8461) to amend the act of September 2, 1958, establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judiciary Procedure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire if this is the same Commission that was established about a year ago by a bill called up on the Consent Calendar, with an assurance to the House at that time that the total cost of the Commission would be not more than \$5,000, which Commission subsequently came to the House Committee on Appropriations with a request for \$75,000? Is this the same Commission?

Mr. WALTER. This is the same Commission. However, I might state to the gentleman that the Commission does not function because there are vacancies and that is the reason for this amendment. It merely extends the life of the Commission.

Mr. ROONEY. It is my understanding, I must say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that there were nine members appointed on this Commission, all of one political faith, under the aegis of the former distinguished Attorney General, Mr. Brownell. At the present time, this seems to be an effort to extend the life of the Commission and to cost the taxpayer an additional \$75,000 for some work that could just as well be done by the American Bar Association, the Ford Foundation or some such private agency as these, without any cost to the American taxpayer.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether any of the foundations or organizations which the gentleman has mentioned have indicated a willingness to perform these very necessary functions. But with respect to the people appointed on the Commission I know of several of the members, one of whom is a member of the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary. He has been a lifelong Democrat. I do know that former Attorney General McGranery was offered a position; and I know that two justices

from the third circuit have been recommended for appointment and will probably be appointed, and they are both Democrats.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. As to the appointments being of one political faith, that is unfortunately true. I took that up with the Deputy Attorney General and I said that was highly unfair. He admitted finally it was unfair and has agreed to rectify that situation. Two vacancies have occurred and pledges have been given that the two new members would be of a different political faith than the other seven and if other vacancies occur Democrats will be appointed until there is a fair balance. There are also advisory members. Most of the advisory members are of the political faith to which the gentleman and I belong. So that situation is being remedied. It is quite unlikely I will say to the gentleman from New York that the various foundations would be willing to do this type of work. It is purely legal. It provides for making possible easier service of judicial process upon foreign corporations in foreign countries; the obtaining of evidence; the proof of foreign law. You have these difficult language barriers to contend with. There are some 80 countries to deal with with so many diverse languages and within those countries there are subdivisions. For example, in Switzerland you have the various cantons and in India you have the different provinces or the states. In Mexico you have the several states, languages differ in various of these local political diverse languages and within those countries and subdivisions and so on. You have these grave difficulties in effectuating service and you have great difficulties in the process of receiving evidence greatly exacerbated by language barrier. This committee is trying to overcome these difficulties by establishing and aiding in the establishment of treaties with these 80 different nations. The program of translation of documents and laws is stupendous. It is a very important assignment and a very difficult one. The commission is bent upon a painstaking job. I think it should indeed earn the plaudits of this Congress and the bill ought to pass.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that because of the war it has been difficult to settle many estates in many of the nations in the world. In finally working out these settlements it is important that there be some sort of uniform procedure, particularly with respect to the taking of affidavits of people who are not in the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. I might say that during the course of the House appropriations hearings it appeared that it originally was the intention to do this all by mail. Has this now gotten to the point where it is going to cost the taxpayers

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10. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 4874, to provide that farms on which the farm marketing excess of wheat is adjusted to zero because of underproduction shall be regarded as farms on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess of wheat has been delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid or postpone the payment of the penalty. p. 15991.
11. WATERSHEDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4781, to make the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act applicable to the 11 major watershed projects included in the watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. p. 15997.
12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1221, to amend the act authorizing the Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Ore., in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands. A similar bill (H. R. 4952) was tabled. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15991.
13. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 3074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to duty in the U. S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade. pp. 15993-4.
14. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Anderson, Mont., urged enactment of area redevelopment legislation. p. 16000.
15. RESEARCH. As reported by the Agriculture Committee (see Digest 147), H. R. 3639 provides as follows: Creates an independent agency in the executive branch, the Agricultural Research and Development Commission, to consist of 7 members appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. Provides that the Commission would appraise agriculture's research needs and opportunities, including the effectiveness of the current research program, and would recommend areas of research which should be initiated, expanded, redirected, or terminated. The Commission would also review the organizational structure of the Department with regard to research administration and make recommendations to the Secretary for any changes as would strengthen the program. The Executive Director of the Commission would be appointed by the Secretary from nominees of the Commission, but could be removed by the Commission. The Commission would make annual reports to the Secretary and the Congress, with industrial utilization receiving special emphasis. The bill authorizes the Department to (a) make contracts with and grants to public and private agencies for the conduct of research to implement the bill, including experimental commercialization of new crops and new uses for agricultural products; and (b) to grant exclusive licenses for a fixed period not in excess of 5 years for the use of patents under control of the Department. The National Research Advisory Committee would be abolished.
16. POULTRY. Rep. Marshall stated that from a farmer's standpoint, the egg price and income situation is "admittedly worse now" than it was in 1950 and termed it "ironical" that past "experience with eggs should be so completely ignored and misunderstood by a Republican administration" and by implication criticized the Secretary for not favoring some type of price supports for eggs. pp. 16001-3.
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Alger stated that it was not logical to assume that most farmers would be without electric service had it not been for REA, criticized "ill-advised and questionable loans to power type electric cooperatives, to pay for unnecessary duplication of utility services in areas served by taxpaying

corporations," contended that it would be in the public interest for Congress to help farmers in establishing a self-financing and farmer-operated electrification program. Rep. Kasem and others debated the subject. pp. 16011-5

18. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; PRICES. Rep. Johnson, Colo., and others discussed certain economic policies adhered to by Congress and the Administration, and Rep. Johnson urged support for the Clark-Reuss bill on price stability, which he said "puts the spotlight of publicity on price rises." pp. 16003-11.

19. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960. Received President's veto message on this bill, H. R. 7509 (H. Doc. 222). pp. 15969-70.

Rep. Roush urged that Congress vote to override the President's veto of the public works appropriation bill (p. 16003). Rep. Curtis announced that although he was in sympathy with those wishing to override the veto, he would vote to sustain the President because of the over-all fiscal and budgetary implications of the proposed Federal expenditures in the bill. Rep. Johnson, Colo., contested the point. (pp. 16015-6,

20. COCONUT OIL. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Boland, H. J. Res. 441, relating to the disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act. p. 15973.

21. WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Thomson, Wyo., H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. p. 15977.

Passed over, at the request of Rep. Rivers, H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. p. 15977.

22. VEHICLES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 766, relating to the penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes. p. 15978.

23. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported H. R. 3722, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. pp. 15978-80.

24. FORESTRY; INDIANS. Passed without amendment S. 2421, to amend the Klamath Indian Termination Act so as to change from Apr. 1, 1961 to the earliest date after Sept. 30, 1959, the time after which the U. S. may take title to the Klamath Marsh and make payments to the Klamath Indians for the land. A similar House bill, H. R. 8501, was laid on the table. (p. 15980). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1453, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa to the city of Keosauqua (pp. 15988-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment S. 1521, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Tennessee all right, title and interest remaining in the U. S. in a tract of land in Cumberland County, Tenn. Rep. Evins stated that this bill "will permit the State of Tennessee to make more effective and efficient public use of 14.36 acres of a larger tract of land conveyed to the State... in 1938" (p. 15989). This bill will now be sent to the President.

been terminated, as well as to any contract or lease authorized by this Act."

Add a section 4 as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Army, or his designee, may also include in the lease authorized by this Act such other terms and conditions as he considers to be in the public interest."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

INCREASED RETIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5431) to provide a further increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual rate of retired pay of each person retired prior to January 1, 1958, under section 6 of the Act of June 20, 1918, as amended and supplemented, shall be increased, effective on the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment of this Act, by 10 per centum.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DINGELL. On page 1, line 7, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "or \$150 per annum, whichever is the greater."

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. May I inquire whether the gentleman has cleared this amendment with the chairman of our committee?

Mr. DINGELL. Yes. It is my understanding that it has been cleared with the chairman of the committee. This is similar to the amendment which was to be offered in the committee by me awhile ago. The reason it was not offered in the committee is that I did not have the full cost estimates. I now have the cost estimates, which it is estimated will be \$3,000 a year. It will give raises to a few people who draw as little as \$600 and \$800 a year.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. WEAVER. According to the information I have, the cost of the bill is in the neighborhood of \$116,000, and this would make a total of \$163,000.

Mr. DINGELL. I understood it was \$122,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE, ALASKA

The clerk called the bill (H.R. 7045) to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will withhold that, those who formerly objected to the bill have talked to me about it and have withdrawn their objections. Without a doubt, something has to be done on the Great Lakes. Unless it is done, you will have a tragic situation and we will lose many lives. Here are these foreign vessels coming into these waters, and they do not have pilots on them nor the equipment to navigate the waters, and are not familiar with the conditions in the Great Lakes. I do hope that the gentleman will allow this bill to pass, and if there is anything that proves unworkable or unfair in the legislation, I assure you that if you come before our committee, we will amend it in the next session of the Congress. Give us a running start to see what can be done. Now, in this bill, as against the former bill, we have made provision for an international commission which was requested before.

Mr. REUSS. The bill does set up compulsory pilotage on the Great Lakes, something we have never had and my people in the State of Wisconsin are concerned about it. We should have pilotage in the harbors, and in difficult places, but to require pilotage over every foot of the Great Lakes is something else again. I regret having to ask unanimous consent that it be passed over, but I must ask it.

Mr. BONNER. We have compulsory pilotage in all the harbors in the coast ports of the United States. Of course, if there are those who wish this danger to exist, then they have the opportunity now and it will be their responsibility.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. REUSS. I yield.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Do they not now have pilotage into the harbors?

Mr. BONNER. No, there is no pilotage under the supervision of the Coast Guard on the Lakes at the present time. There have been about six accidents up there. The Coast Guard realizes its responsibility. When a tragedy happens I hope that the gentlemen who feel this way about this bill will not then say, "Well, why didn't you do something?"

Mr. PUCINSKI. Does this provide that the Coast Guard will supervise the pilotage?

Mr. BONNER. The Coast Guard supervises the pilotage into our harbors and out of our harbors at the present time. In the committee we have given a great deal of attention to the bill, but I want the House to know that the Committee on Merchant Marine's responsibility ceases here today and the responsibility for whatever happens in the future will be on someone else.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inquire of the chairman whether or not this bill in any way gives preferential treatment to Canadian pilots.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman asks an interesting question. As it is now, what pilots are assigned are assigned in Canadian waters.

Mr. VANIK. In Montreal.

Mr. BONNER. That is right. We are trying to work out a system here so that we will have joint pilotage. We will recognize the pilots that they say are certified and whom they certify as being qualified and they will recognize our pilots. In addition, as I have said, if there is anything in the bill that is not workable, we provide that this Commission shall make recommendations to the committee or to the Congress or to the administration, and those kinks will be worked out. But we have a serious condition here. I cannot imagine how it can do any harm. The intent here is life-saving, safety at sea. That is about all we can say about it.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. REUSS. I yield.

Mr. VANIK. I should like to inquire of the chairman whether or not the pilotage concerns travel in the Great Lakes or only within certain harbors.

Mr. BONNER. It concerns the foreign ships coming into your ports, in American waters. We cannot do anything about the Canadian waters.

Mr. VANIK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I would like to ask the author of the bill, is it not true under

this bill you are asking the same consideration for American pilots as the Canadian pilots already have?

Mr. BONNER. That is exactly it. They can furnish the pilots to go with the ships. Under this bill there would be a joint arrangement of pilotage on the lakes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS IN SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5270) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City, Utah, all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands located in Salt Lake County, Utah.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City, Utah, without consideration, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described land located in Salt Lake County, Utah:

That certain parcel of land located in the southwest quarter of section 25, and in the southeast quarter of section 26, township 1 south, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point from which the east quarter corner of said section 26 lies north 1,468.5 feet and east 61.6 feet, more or less, said point being on the north right-of-way boundary line of 33d South Street, and running thence south 89 degrees 58 minutes 45 seconds east 231.75 feet; thence north 25 degrees 20 minutes east 155 feet; thence north 3 degrees 17 minutes 10 seconds east 910.2 feet; thence along a regular curve to the left with a radius of 1,450 feet and a distance of 184.5 feet; thence west 283.4 feet; thence south 3 degrees 03 minutes west 987 feet; thence south 86 degrees 57 minutes east 50 feet; thence south 3 degrees 03 minutes west 40 feet; thence north 86 degrees 57 minutes west 50 feet; thence south 3 degrees 03 minutes west 208 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 7.7 acres, more or less.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENALTIES FOR UNOFFICIAL USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 766) to amend section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914, relating to penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I need some light on the necessity for this bill. I wonder if there is any member of the Committee on

Government Operations who can explain it to me. According to the stated purpose of the bill, it provides that any officer or employee of the United States who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned vehicle or aircraft, owned or leased by the Government, for other than official purposes, shall be subject to such disciplinary action as the head of the department concerned or his representative may prescribe, which may include removal from office, if warranted.

That is the purpose of the bill. The existing law covering passenger-carrying vehicles or aircraft, owned or leased by the Government, provides a penalty of suspension from duty without compensation for not less than 1 month and suspension for a longer period or removal from office if circumstances warrant.

It is stated in the committee report that the present law is unduly harsh. I would like to ask someone why it is held that the existing law is unduly harsh.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that no one seems to be able to answer that question, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. IKARD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

DIRECTING ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES TO CONVEY TO MOBILE, ALA., INTEREST OF UNITED STATES IN CERTAIN LAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2386) to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey to the city of Mobile, Ala., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the city of Mobile, Alabama, by quitclaim deed, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in the deed, dated June 28, 1939, by which the United States of America conveyed certain lands to the city of Mobile, Ala., recorded on page 256 of deed book 285, probate court records, Mobile County, Ala.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "and without consideration" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "for the current appraised fair market value of the Government's interest as determined by the Administrator of General Services."

Page 1, after line 10, add the following:

"SEC. 2. This act shall expire 1 year after the date of its enactment unless the conveyance authorized and directed hereby is effected prior thereto."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT, DONATION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY TO VOLUNTEER FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3722) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I shall not object, I support this bill and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak in support of legislation to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. On February 17, 1959, I introduced H.R. 4646 which is similar in purpose and effect. Let me say at the outset that it is unimportant to me whose name this legislation bears. My only concern is that Congress, at this session, pass legislation which will make available to volunteer fire companies certain surplus property for which they have a continuing need.

Under existing law, the procedure governing the disposal of Federal surplus property by donation is contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. The General Services Administrator is authorized to donate available surplus materials to tax-supported or non-profit tax-exempt institutions, hospitals, clinics, schools, colleges, universities, and civil defense units, upon allocation by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The General Services Administrator has statutory jurisdiction over disposal of property as provided in title 40, United States Code, section 484(j), and the purpose of the legislation is to enlarge his jurisdiction to include the power of donation to volunteer fire companies not included in the civil defense setup.

My file contains many letters from volunteer fire companies, State organizations of volunteer fire companies, municipal officials, and citizens who must depend upon these departments for protection of their lives and property. From an urban area in the congressional district I am privileged to represent, I have a letter stating that the city will shortly be forced, for economic reasons, to curtail its fire protection to outlying areas. It will now fall upon these small, financially weak communities to provide for their own fire protection. From a rural area in my district, I have a letter from a group that has been trying, without success, to organize a volunteer fire company for the mutual pro-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Public Law 480 bill. House passed bills to: Increase salaries of Administrative Assistant Secretaries; permit harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in drought areas.

HOUSE

1. SOIL BANK; DISASTER RELIEF. Passed as reported H. R. 8578, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve under certain conditions (p. 16901). The bill would authorize the Secretary to permit the cutting and local sale of hay on conservation reserve (crops on which cannot be harvested) acreage by the ASC county committee in cases of natural disasters.
2. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1845, to revise the basic rates of compensation for certain Government positions (pp. 16908-9). The bill as passed includes the following provisions: Increases the salaries of certain Administrative Assistant Secretaries, including this Department, to \$19,000 per annum. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish not more than 15 scientific research and development positions in the Department under Public Law 313 at salaries between \$12,500 and \$19,000 (this represents an increase of 10 such

positions for this Department). Removes the position of Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service from the Executive Pay Act of 1956 and permits his salary to be fixed within the salary range under Public Law 313. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an additional 114 positions, on a graduated scale, in grades 16, 17, and 18. Reduces the number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 available to the Civil Service Commission for allocation to the departments and agencies by 87 as a result of allocation of additional positions to Treasury. Authorizes an additional 5 Public Law 313 positions for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

3. TRAVEL. Debated H. R. 5196, to increase, from \$12 to \$15, the maximum rates of per diem allowance for regular Government employees on official business (pp. 16916-21). The House voted 73 to 17 to suspend the rules and pass the bill, but on the ground that a quorum was not present, Rep. Barry objected to the vote, and the final vote was postponed until today (Sept. 8) (p. 16920)
4. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to duty in the U. S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade. p. 16898
5. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 8343, relating to the preservation of acreage allotments on land from which the owner is displaced by reason of the acquisition thereof by a Government agency in the exercise of the right of eminent domain (pp. 16914-5). Rep. Albert stated that the bill "would make it compulsory for the Government to give a man whose land has been taken over" by the Government his farm acreage allotment on that land if he leases it back from the Government (pp. 16914).
6. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. McGovern expressed regret at what he termed the "few voices ... championing the cause of the present day farmer," and charged that Secretary Benson "seems to have enlisted on the side of the detractors rather than the defenders." He announced his intention to speak today (Sept. 8) on the "weaknesses in the Benson farm policies." pp. 16957-8
7. EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE; INFORMATION. Rep. Meader charged that Congress is having increasing difficulties in making intelligent judgments because of "a refusal on the part of agencies and departments of the Government to provide information to Congress and inserted an article on the subject. pp. 16921-2
Rep. Udall commended and inserted an article, "A Call for Quick Action ... Editors Must Cooperate with Congressmen in the Fight to Open Records of Government Agencies." pp. 16947-8
8. MINERALS. Conferees were appointed on S. 2181, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 so as to modify oil, gas, coal, and certain other mineral leasing requirements and conditions (p. 16897). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
9. COCONUT OIL. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. J. Res. 441, relating to the disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. p. 16897
10. WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Weaver, H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. p. 16898
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Rivers, H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. p. 16898

tion, I call up House Resolution 353 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Science and Astronautics one thousand additional copies of the hearings on space propulsion held by that committee during the current session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES, HEARINGS OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 354 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Science and Astronautics one thousand additional copies of the hearings on missile development and space sciences held by that committee during the current session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN TRADE INTERESTS IN STATE OF OREGON

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 370 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the document entitled "Foreign Trade Interests in the State of Oregon" be printed as a House document.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain what this document is concerning foreign trade?

Mr. HAYS. This is a study made by the Library of Congress. It is similar to a study that was made on request of Members from Michigan concerning the State of Michigan. The one concerning Michigan has proved to be a valuable document and is in great demand. This is a similar study on the State of Oregon.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is this a promotion of the so-called Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act?

Mr. HAYS. No, I would say it is not. It is an evaluation of the pros and cons of reciprocal trade in any given State and, as most documents done by the Library of Congress, all that I have seen, it is impartial and evaluates both sides of the issue.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROCEEDINGS HONORING MEMORY OF FATHER JUNIPERO SERRA, O.F.M.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 378 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as an appropriate House document, with an illustration, the proceedings conducted in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, Friday, August 28, 1959, commemorating and honoring the memory of Father Junipero Serra, O.F.M., on the occasion of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of his death.

With the following committee amendment:

On line 6, strike out the period and insert the following: "; and that five thousand additional copies shall be printed for distribution by the chairman of the Committee To Commemorate and Honor the Memory of Father Junipero Serra, O.F.M."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVISION OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 404 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, five thousand additional copies of the compendium of papers entitled "Compendium of Papers Submitted on Revision of the Federal Income Tax Laws."

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOSPITAL, NURSING HOME, AND SURGICAL BENEFITS FOR OASI BENEFICIARIES

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 405 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, four thousand additional copies of the hearings entitled "Hospital, Nursing Home, and Surgical Benefits for OASI Beneficiaries".

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FALLOUT FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration,

I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 53 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be authorized to have printed for its use ten thousand additional copies of the public hearings on "Fallout From Nuclear Weapons Testing", held by the Special Subcommittee on Radiation during the Eighty-sixth Congress, first session.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 72 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be authorized to have printed for its use ten thousand additional copies of the public hearings on "Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War," held by the Special Subcommittee on Radiation during the Eighty-sixth Congress, first session.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MINERAL LEASING ACT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2181) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ASPINALL, ROGERS of Texas, MORRIS of New Mexico, SAYLOR, and WHARTON.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

DISPOSAL OF COCONUT OIL FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 441) relating to the disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7045) to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PENALTIES FOR UNOFFICIAL USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 766) to amend section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914, relating to penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

LONGER TERM LEASES ON THE AGUA CALIENTE RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6672) to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Agua Caliente (Palm Springs) Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 1 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539), is amended to read as follows: "All leases so granted shall be for a term of not to exceed twenty-five years, except leases of land on the Agua Caliente (Palm Springs) Reservation which may be for a term of not to exceed fifty years, and except leases of land for grazing purposes which may be for a term of not to exceed ten years."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ninety-nine".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTMASTER APPOINTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5571) to exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of the first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act extending the classified civil service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes", approved June 25, 1938, as amended (39 U.S.C., sec. 31b), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The residence requirements contained in this section shall not apply with respect to any regular or classified substitute employee in the postal field service assigned to any such post office who is an applicant for appointment to the position of postmaster at the post office to which he is assigned. The provisions of section 8 of the Act of April 28, 1904 (39 U.S.C., sec. 32), shall not apply in the case of any such employee who is appointed to such position of postmaster."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "such" and all that follows down through the period in line 3 on page 2 and insert in lieu thereof "post office of the first, second, or third class who is an applicant for appointment to the position of postmaster at such post office and who has been on the rolls as an employee at such post office for not less than three years immediately prior to appointment to such position of postmaster."

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GUBSER to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 8, strike out the word "three" and insert the word "ten" in lieu thereof.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, this is to overcome the only objection I heard from the floor the last time the bill was called.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I would just like to say I think this amendment offered by the gentleman from California does overcome the objections and I am glad that the gentleman has presented it at this time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment to the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DIRECTORS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8591) to amend section 7 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act so as to authorize additional directors for Federal home loan banks under certain circumstances.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

INCLUDE FLOATING DRYDOCKS UNDER TERM "VESSEL"

The Clerk called the bill (S. 107) to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to Federal ship mortgage insurance, in order to include floating drydocks under the definition of the term "vessel" in such title.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHÉ ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

COMMISSIONER FOR GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1164) to authorize the appointment of a commissioner for Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.

The Clerk read the title to the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask if there are commissioners in other national parks with similar status as this commissioner who would be installed in the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The answer to that is yes.

Mr. GROSS. What would be the salary of this commissioner?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The regular commissioner's salary.

Mr. GROSS. What is that salary?

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Budget.....20		
Chemicals.....13		
Coconut oil.....10		
Corn.....25		
Farm labor.....5,30		
Farm program.....1,14		
Food additives.....13		
Foreign aid.....28		
Hall of fame.....9		
Intergovernmental relations.....4		
Lamb grading.....18		
Lands.....21		
Laws.....29		
Library services.....33		
Minerals.....21		
Organization.....22		
Payrolling.....6		
Personnel.....3,24,29		
Plants.....35		
Postal rates.....34		
Property.....31		
Recreation.....15		
Research.....35		
Sugar.....17,27		
Taxes.....6,31		
Textiles.....7,19		
Vehicles.....12		
Water pollution.....26		
Water resources.....2		
Wheat acreage.....23		
Wildlife.....11		
Wool industry.....7		

HIGHLIGHTS: Several Senators debated merits of administration farm program.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Randolph criticized the administration's farm policies, charged that family-size farms were being neglected and that there was profiteering in the grain storage program, and urged expansion of the rural development program. Sens. Johnston and Proxmire commended Sen. Randolph's statement. Sen. Kuchel defended the administration's farm policies, and stated that the Democrats should "take the responsibility of bringing to the floor of the Senate proper legislation in that field." pp. 1584-8
2. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Young, N. Dak., inserted an article prepared by Sen. Ellender discussing the importance of the development and conservation of our water resources. pp. 1580-2
Sen. Allott inserted an address by the commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation before the Four-States Irrigation Council, Denver, Colo., discussing current activities in the development and conservation of water resources. pp. 1606-8
3. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the Secretary of Labor a proposed bill to protect certain officers and employees of that Department against assaults and homicides; to Judiciary Committees. pp. 1546-1703

4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Both Houses received from the Chairman, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a report on the activities of the Commission. pp. 1546, 1702
5. MIGRATORY LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported an original resolution, S. Res. 267, to authorize that committee to make an investigation of matters pertaining to migratory labor (no written report). pp. 1547, 1548

HOUSE

6. WITHHOLDING TAX. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3151, relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees. pp. 1624, 1703
7. WOOL INDUSTRY. Rep. McCormack and Rep. Lane commended the wool textile industry on its 200th birthday in the U. S. pp. 1626, 1703
8. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. After passing without amendment H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches to duty in the U. S. for a maximum of four years without reduction in grade, the action was vacated and the bill was restored to the Consent Calendar at the request of Rep. Gross. pp. 1628, 1630
9. HALL OF FAME. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 5789, to incorporate the Agricultural Hall of Fame and to establish a library and museum in Kansas City, Kan., to honor outstanding persons in the field of agriculture. (pp. 1660-5) As reported by the Judiciary Committee the bill was amended to include the name of Secretary Benson among the incorporators of the Hall of Fame.
10. COCONUT OIL. At the request of Rep. Vinson H. J. Res. 441, relating to the disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, was stricken from the calendar. p. 1627
11. WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Pelly, H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. p. 1627
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 7045, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska. p. 1627
12. VEHICLES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 766, relating to penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes. p. 1628
13. CHEMICALS; CANCER. Rep. Dixon attacked the Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare's interpretation of the Delaney amendment to completely prohibit in food any carcinogen residue -- a chemical which ingested under any conditions can produce cancer in animals or humans. He further stated that "farmer groups want to use these needed chemicals" in low tolerances, and that "in this effort they have the full cooperation of Secretary Benson." p. 1670

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Goldwater inserted his speech before the American Nat'l Cattlemen's Ass'n discussing some of the problems of the farm program and stating that "the farmers are the victims and not the creators of our disastrous farm policy." pp. A839-40

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I join with my friend from Iowa in congratulating Dr. Braskamp on his 10th anniversary as Chaplain of the House of Representatives. We in the House are very fortunate in having Dr. Braskamp as our Chaplain, and I say this without regard to religion, Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish. He presides with dignity and strength and his prayers appeal to the universally religious mind of all of us.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join the gentleman in his expression of respect for our great Chaplain. Mr. Braskamp has given us words of encouragement during periods when they were so necessary. We all wish for him many more years of health and happiness.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on our Chaplain, Dr. Bernard Braskamp.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the chaplaincy of Dr. Bernard Braskamp, I want to join those who commended him upon his excellent service in the past decade. He not only renders meaningful messages in prayer for the House but also provides congenial and helpful advice for the Members. His collection of sermons which were bound and sent to the Members were so interesting that copies were sent to a number of congregations in my district.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is hard for me to realize that we have reached the 10th anniversary of the coming of our beloved Chaplain, Dr. Bernard A. Braskamp, and yet, looking back over the years, it is hard for me to remember when we did not have him here to lead us daily in prayer and to shed on each one of us the light of his spiritual guidance.

As I stand here now, I feel particularly close to Dr. Braskamp, and I am not just exactly sure why. I have a feeling that the 400-odd membership of this body feel just exactly as I do, namely, that in the person of Dr. Braskamp they have a spiritual guide who is theirs individually and it is hard for them, as it is for me, to realize that we share him with others.

We have all known some great men in our service here in the House of Representatives, but as the years go by we shall realize more and more that few among them have equaled, and even fewer surpassed, the stature of our beloved Chaplain.

We all wish him many, many more years of service to his God, to his country, and to the membership of the House of Representatives.

CAPABILITIES VERSUS INTENTIONS

(Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I have read and heard a good deal of discussion recently about Soviet capabilities and Soviet intentions. I gather that some critics of our military posture would measure Soviet intentions by Soviet capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, in our daily life we never measure intention only by capabilities. Every man in the community has or can easily secure the means by which to commit murder in an untold number of ways. Every automobile, every gun, every hammer, every icepick, every rope, every piece of wire and many other common articles are potential instruments of murder. Yet their possession in the hands of a neighbor does not cause us to think that he intends to commit murder upon us. Of course, we measure intention by all the evidence available, and not merely by estimates of capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, our complex civilization demands a high degree of interdependence. We must have faith that our neighbors love life and self-preservation even as we do. Similarly, other people and other nations prize highly their own future security and happiness even as we do.

The Scriptures warn us that we are likely to be judged by the same standards that we use in judgment. Yet, we would not wish other nations to judge our intentions by our capabilities. Our leaders have repeatedly said that we have no intention of committing an act of aggression against any nation, although we have the capability of doing this in most parts of the earth.

This is a time for mature, sober and thoughtful examination of our own role in history, as well as of the other great powers in the world. We must judge the intentions of peoples on the basis of all the evidence and not simply on the basis of military capabilities.

Most of all, we all need to actively support an affirmative program that will help the world accomplish a reduction in tension, and achieve the realization of our common human hopes for peace and prosperity, for freedom from fear and hunger.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day set aside for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

DISPOSAL OF COCONUT OIL FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 441) relating to the disposition of coconut oil from the national stockpile under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution

be stricken from the calendar. The purpose of the resolution was to shorten the required 6-month waiting period for the sale of 265 million pounds of coconut oil from the strategic stockpile. The law requires 6 months' advance notice in the Federal Register. The resolution did not pass to shorten the time, but the 6-month waiting period has now expired and the General Services Administration has advertised and sold the coconut oil. So, there is no further need for the resolution.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I simply want to explain that I objected to this bill on two or three occasions last summer for the reason that the bill would have accelerated the disposal of 265 million pounds of Philippine coconut oil without prior warning to the producers of fats and oils in the United States. It was for that reason I objected. I am glad that the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, in which this bill originated, is now willing to strike it from the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7045) to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, at the request of one of our colleagues, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PENALTIES FOR UNOFFICIAL USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 766) to amend section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914, relating to penalties for the use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

TO INCLUDE FLOATING DRYDOCKS UNDER TERM "VESSEL"

The Clerk called the bill (S. 107) to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to Federal ship mortgage insurance, in order to include floating drydocks under the definition of the term "vessel" in such title.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHÉ ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 908) is amended by adding the following:

"(e) Any officer or employee appointed and assigned to a post abroad pursuant to this title may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be assigned for duty in the continental United States, without regard to the civil service laws and without change in grade, for a period of not more than four years."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILSON'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK, MO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 725) to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in the State of Missouri.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PROMOTING PEACE THROUGH REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 393) to promote peace through the reduction of armaments.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

PARTICIPATION IN WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK, 1964

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 496) authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in a world's fair, New York, 1964.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas there is to be held at New York City during the year 1964 a world's fair which has for its purpose the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city of New York; and

Whereas through the city of New York, since its establishment in 1664, the peoples, sciences, cultures, and products of all nations have passed into this continent and the United States of America, and said city has served as a beacon for freedom and democracy as exemplified in the Statue of Liberty, donated by the peoples of France to the peoples of the United States and whose torch lights the way into the harbor of this great city; and

Whereas because of its location and purpose, its scope and aims, said world's fair is deserving of the support and encouragement of the Government of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and respectfully requested by proclamation, or in such manner as he may deem proper and appropriate, to invite foreign countries and nations to such proposed world's fair with a request that they participate therein and to take such steps as may be appropriate to secure such participation.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 511) to amend the joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Inter-American Children's Institute, formerly known as the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Resolution 31, approved May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 487), as revised by section 1(a) of Public Law 806, approved September 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 902), as amended by Public Law 816, approved July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 696), is hereby amended to read as follows: "That in order to meet the obligations of the United States as a member of the Inter-American Children's Institute, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State such sums, not to exceed \$50,000 per annum, as may be necessary for the payment

by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Institute, as apportioned in accordance with the statutes of the Institute.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 3, line 2, after "State" insert "for the fiscal years 1961 and 1962".

On page 2, line 3, delete "annum" and insert in lieu thereof "fiscal year".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECURITY PROGRAM—DEFENSE CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8121) to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 so as to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide for a security program with respect to defense contractors and their employees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 987) is amended by inserting immediately after section 5 the following new section:

"INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL SECURITY REVIEW

"SEC. 5A. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to prescribe uniform standards and criteria for determining the eligibility for access to classified defense information of (1) any person who has a contract with a military department, (2) any person who has a subcontract of such contract, and (3) any employee of any such person. The Secretary shall prescribe the administrative procedures governing the disposition of all cases in which eligibility for access to classified defense information has been denied, suspended, or revoked. Any administrative procedures prescribed by the Secretary under this section shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest, or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, on June 29, 1959, in the case of William L. Greene against Neil M. McElroy, the Supreme Court held invalid virtually the entire industrial security program of the Defense Department on the ground that it is not clear that the President or the Congress "within their constitutional powers specifically have decided that the imposed procedures are necessary and warranted and have authorized their use."

Let me read excerpts from a vigorous well-reasoned dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Clark:

Surely one does not have a constitutional right to have access to the Government's military secrets.

What for anyone else would be considered a privilege at best has for Greene been en-

House of Representatives

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Nehemiah 2: 20: The God of heaven, He will prosper us; therefore, we, His servants, will arise and build.

Eternal God, whose divine providence surrounds our lives continually, make us more aware and responsive to Thy gracious promises as we enter upon the tasks of this new week.

Give us a clearer vision and a loftier appreciation of the many opportunities which each day affords us of leading and lifting needy humanity nearer to Thyself and to a larger measure of the more abundant life.

Show us how we may achieve those moral and spiritual qualities of character on which a nobler civilization may be built.

Grant that the Members of Congress may be the pioneers of a new and better era as they seek, through legislation, to make a constructive contribution to the solution of our many complex national and international problems.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 11, 1960, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. PETER SEEGER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, to testify in the case of the United States of America against Peter Seeger.

Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with this subpoena without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I therefore submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the subpoena.

The Clerk read the subpoena, as follows:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. PETER SEEGER, DEFENDANT—No. C152-240

To FRANCIS E. WALTER, Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D.C.:

You are hereby commanded to appear in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York at the District Courthouse, Foley Square, room 318, in the city of New York, on the 25th day of January 1960 at 10:30 o'clock a.m. to testify in the above-entitled case.

This subpoena is issued on application of the defendant.

HERBERT A. CHARLSON, Clerk.

By JOHN S. MANUELLO, Deputy Clerk.

JANUARY 13, 1960.

WOLF, POPPER, ROSS, WOLF & JONES, Attorneys for Defendant.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution—House Resolution 445—and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, a Member of this House, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to testify at New York, New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January 1960, in the case of the United States of America against Peter Seeger, criminal case No. C152-240; and

Whereas by the privilege of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify, but by order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of the United States of America against Peter Seeger; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of the said court.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from Pennsylvania explain what this is about?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution, which I trust the House will adopt, is necessary because the subpoena was served on me as chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities to testify in behalf of the defendant in a contempt case in New York City.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. EDWARD YELLIN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House. I have been subpoenaed to appear in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana to testify on the 7th day of March 1960, in the case of the United States of America against Edward Yellin. Under the precedents of the House I am unable to comply with the subpoena without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved.

I therefore submit the matter for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the subpoena.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the subpoena.

The Clerk read the subpoena, as follows:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. EDWARD YELLIN—No. 3023

To FRANCIS E. WALTER, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

You are hereby commanded to appear in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana at Post Office Building in the city of Hammond, on the 7th day of March 1960 at 9:30 a.m. to testify in the above-entitled case.

This subpoena is issued on application of the defendant.

KENNETH LACKEY, Clerk.

By W. CARPENTER, Deputy Clerk.

JANUARY 26, 1960

RABINOWITZ & WECHSLER, Attorneys for Defendant.

RETURN

Received this subpoena at _____ on _____ and on _____ at _____.

I served it on the within named _____ by delivering a copy to him and tendering to him the fee for 1 day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law.

By _____

Service fees:

Travel _____ \$ _____
Services _____

Total _____

1. Insert "United States," or "defendant," as the case may be.

2. Fees and mileage need not be tendered to the witness upon service of a subpoena issued in behalf of the United States or an officer or agency thereof (28 U.S.C. 1825).

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution—House Resolution 446—and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, a Member of this House, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, to testify at Hammond, Ind., on the 7th day of March 1960, in the case of the United States of America against Edward Yellin, criminal case numbered 3023; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify, but by order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana in the case of the United States of America against Edward Yellin; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of the said court.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee, presided over by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED], may sit while the House is in session, in Boston, Mass., this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR 1960—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 15, 1960.

PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 342)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the fourth report to the Congress covering activities through June 30, 1959, in furtherance of

the purposes of the joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East. This report supplements earlier reports forwarded to the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 15, 1960.

CONSENT CALENDAR

—The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7045) to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska, and for other purposes.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve, in the public interest, a magnificent wildlife and wilderness area in the State of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to establish a particular area in the States at the "Arctic Wildlife Range," hereafter referred to as the "wildlife range."

SEC. 2. Establishment of the wildlife range shall be effective following the publication of an order of the Secretary of the Interior to the effect in the Federal Register, and any subsequent revisions in the boundary of such area, subject to the limitations hereafter prescribed, shall be accomplished in the same manner. However, the exterior boundaries of the area that may be set aside for the purposes of this Act are hereby delimited to the general area which is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Canadian boundary, on the west by the Canning River, and which extends southward to include a portion of the south slope of the Brooks Range, State of Alaska, lying southeasterly from the headwaters of the Canning River across the East Fork of the Chandalar River, along Old Woman Creek to the confluence of Monument Creek and the Sheenjek River and easterly along Bilwaddy Creek to the Canadian border.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall administer and manage the wildlife range in a manner that he finds to be in the public interest: *Provided, however*, That the conduct of any present or future national defense activities shall not be affected thereby, without the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense.

(b) All mineral deposits in the wildlife range, of the classes and kinds subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws and subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws of the United States, shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws. How-

ever, a patent issued for such mineral deposits shall not convey any interest in the surface of the land containing such minerals other than the right of occupation and the use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of such minerals under such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and appropriate reservations shall be inserted in any mineral patent that may be issued hereunder for the aforesaid purposes.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the hunting and the taking of game animals, birds, and fish in the wildlife range, or parts thereof, as well as the trapping of fur animals. However, no person may hunt, trap, capture, kill, or willfully disturb any wild mammal, wild bird, or fish or take or destroy the eggs or nests of any such bird or fish within the wildlife range, except as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to administer the wildlife range in accordance with this Act and such regulations as he may issue in the public interest relating to any of the purposes and provisions of this Act.

(e) Any employee of the Department of the Interior authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the provisions of this Act shall have power (1) without warrant, to arrest any person committing in the presence of such employee a violation of this Act or any regulation made pursuant thereto, and to take such person immediately for examination or trial before any officer or court of competent jurisdiction, and (2) to execute any warrant or other process issued by any officer or court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this Act or regulations made pursuant thereto. Any judge of a court established under the laws of the United States, or any United States Commissioner may, within his respective jurisdiction, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. Any wild mammals, wild birds, fish or other property within or relating to such wildlife range, when illegally taken or possessed shall, when found by such employee, or by any marshal or deputy marshal, be summarily seized by him, and upon conviction of the offender, such property shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as directed by the court having jurisdiction. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any provision of this Act or any regulation made pursuant thereto shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair the authority of the President under section 10 of the Act of July 7, 1955 (72 Stat. 339, 345).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREAT LAKE PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PENALTIES FOR UNOFFICIAL USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 766) to amend section 5 of the act of July 16,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report measure to authorize increased appropriations for brucellosis eradication program.

SENATE

1. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Johnston inserted a newspaper editorial commending the rural electrification program, and stating "The coming of REA and the rural co-ops constituted a real revolution in rural living -- the greatest revolution in American rural living in the history of the Nation." pp. 4404-5
2. SALINE WATER. Received a R. I. General Assembly resolution urging the establishment of a saline water conversion plant on one of the inactive Federal Government-owned sites on the island of Aquidneck, R. I. p. 4400
3. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received from the State Department a report on the mutual security program and a general summary report of plans on grant economic assistance relating to defense support and special assistance programs. pp. 4399, 4396

HOUSE

4. RESEARCH; BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION. The Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. J. Res. 619, to authorize an increase in appropriations for the burcellosis eradication program. p. D180

5. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Debated H. R. 10777, the military construction authorization bill. At the request of Rep. Vinson for a ye and nay vote, the final vote on the bill was deferred until Wed., Mar. 9.

The Armed Services Committee in reporting this bill stated, regarding the use of foreign currencies obtained under Public Law 480 for the construction of overseas military housing, that "Beginning in fiscal year 1961 direct appropriations will be used to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for foreign currencies at the time they are used rather than providing reimbursement from quarters allowances as has been the practice to date." pp. 4367-83

6. EGG PRICES. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., commented on an article connecting the poultry producers in New Jersey with James Hoffa, stating that because of the low price of eggs the producers are asking Hoffa "to take over." p. 4310

7. WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. p. 4327

8. PERSONNEL; ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches for a maximum of 4 years in the U. S. without grade reduction. p. 4327

9. MINERALS. Passed, without amendment (in lieu of a similar bill H. R. 7987), S. 2061, to authorize the issuance of prospecting permits for phosphate in lands belonging to the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. The House bill H. R. 7987 was tabled. pp. 4329-30

Received a memorial from the Alaska State Legislature requesting passage of S. 2909, to repeal an Act entitled "An Act extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the District of Alaska." p. 4398

10. FORESTS. Passed, as reported, H. R. 9377, to provide for the protection of forest cover for reservoir areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Engineers. p. 4332

11. FARM INCOME. Rep. Albert inserted an article which states that "Farmers retained a smaller portion of their total farm income last year than in any previous year on record," and in reply to a comment by Rep. Arends, requested that he "use his great influence with the White House to prevail on the President not to veto the next bill we (Congress) send to him." pp. 4383-4

Rep. McGovern inserted an article which reported on a meeting of the Governors of 10 Midwestern States, in which it states "The immediate aim of the group is to lobby before Congress for the omnibus Poage bill." p. 4384

12. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman inserted and discussed a statement made by the Democratic Advisory Council's Administrative Committee which concludes by stating "we are strongly opposed to the removal of the 4½% interest ceiling" on long-term Government securities. pp. 4393-5

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. SUGAR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Martin inserting an article, "The Philippine Sugar Industry In 1959," and stating that "in considering quotas to be awarded to foreign nations in the new (sugar) legislation, we should bear in mind that the Philippines are a friendly and important ally in an area of the world where we need friends." pp. A1918-9

points were finally written into the peace treaty, including many not mentioned here. Some of those not accepted seem very much needed today, especially the concept of not allowing political boundaries to protect arbitrary actions, which Masaryk aimed at Austria-Hungary, but which is even more applicable today to the case of Russia and her satellites.

At any rate the outcome and results of the war proved a full and almost incredible fulfillment of Masaryk's original political aims, which he had proclaimed from the very beginning of the conflict. Professor Charles Sarolea characterized excellently the wide scope of his success in a following appraisal: "That an old teacher of philosophy, without money, without political influence, without any official following, should have imposed upon himself the duty and mission of challenging the might and majesty of the Hapsburg empire at the very moment when the armies of the Central Powers were carrying everything before them and seemed to be victorious on every front, that this old man should have conceived the plan of restoring the Bohemian state which had been wiped out of the map of Europe since the battle of the White Mountain in 1620 and of further uniting that resurrected Bohemian state with Slovakian territories which, for a thousand years, had lived under Hungarian dominance, must have appeared to every sober-minded English politician as a manifest proof of lunacy. And that this same old scholar, undeterred by the cynical skepticism of the wise and the indifference of the ignorant, should have proceeded to carry out his wild schemes, that he should have succeeded in converting to those schemes the very statesmen and diplomats who have been most persistently hostile and that, in the fullness of time he should have made his fantastic dream into a living reality, will always appear to future generations as the most astounding miracle of modern political history." Prof. W. P. Warren rightly accepts this newspaper appraisal as his own standpoint in his book, "Masaryk's Democracy."

A more careful examination of this "astounding miracle" shows clearly that it was due to natural causes. The basic condition was the outbreak of the European war and the victory of Allied armies, but the rest can be traced to the unusual character of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. His long, scientific, educational, and moral training of the nation, his unique political responsibility and knowledge, his scientific approach to political problems and their analysis, and finally, his intellectual and moral consistency were prime factors in Czechoslovakia's struggle for independence. If the degree to which Masaryk combined these characteristics can be considered miraculous, then Masaryk's success can be considered a miracle. If we consider his personal characteristics as human and humanly achievable, then we will speak only of perfect human achievement. That is the way I understand Masaryk. If viewed in this light, the achievements of his long presidency and his creation of a model democracy on the ruins of a semifederal empire appear only as great human accomplishments.

Under Masaryk's leadership Czechoslovakia became a model democratic state, and finally was the only democracy in central Europe. When all the neighbor republics succumbed to Fascist rule, Czechoslovakia remained a democracy until it was destroyed by Hitler. Masaryk's spirit was so strong that the democratic regime rose again after the defeat of Germany, until it was again forcefully annihilated by Russian bolshevism, with the help of the Czech Communists.

But Masaryk's spirit still lives in Czechoslovakia. It is as strong as it was during his

lifetime and it is strengthening continuously after the horrible experiences with the Communist regime. Many who temporarily saw in communism a new creed, come back to appreciate Masaryk's democracy. What Masaryk wrote in his "Spirit of Russia," "Making of a State," in his articles about bolshevism, and what he said in his public speeches as President proved to be more true than anybody could surmise 30 or more years ago. "In Russia there is neither communism nor socialism, simply because the Russian people are not educated for socialism." In our country "we need ways, methods of work, and of social reforms suiting our conditions and needs. The Russian method doesn't suit us." (1920.) "The Bolsheviks lack scientific probity, referring always to the early period of Marx' writings." "Marx didn't think of a dictatorship as realized by Bolsheviks." "They realize a dictatorship being a kind of terrorism." "In reality it is a dictatorship over the proletarians." "The trial failed and cannot succeed because briefly the Bolsheviks are not on the level of human civilization." (1922.)

If we think of Masaryk's personality and achievements today we feel unconsciously how inspiring a model he is for us. We are inspired by his knowledge and by his approach to the problems of the time. His analysis of Russia and communism is as true today as it was in his time. His method of evaluating the situation by scientific methods and from moral standpoints, and of fighting unhesitatingly as soon as he recognized the truth, is sorely needed in the world today. He succeeded in what seemed at first a hopelessly one-sided struggle, because he approached the problem in this straightforward manner, with the result that the moral forces of the world organized and helped him win. We are certain that the moral forces which are strong in the world today will gather to the aid of truth, and arriving at a clear understanding of their position, will make the truth prevail.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

INCLUDING FLOATING DRYDOCKS UNDER TERM "VESSEL"

The Clerk called the bill (S. 107) to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to Federal ship mortgage insurance, in order to include floating drydocks under the definition of the term "vessel" in such title.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHÉ ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PROMOTING PEACE THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 393) to promote peace through the reduction of armaments.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7279) to authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MEDALS COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF STATEHOOD OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2431) to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of statehood of the State of Kansas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the proponent of this measure, if he

is on the floor, some questions relative to the bill.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, although I am not the author of this bill, I will be glad to answer any questions that the gentleman may have, if I am able to do so.

Mr. LINDSAY. I have had a great deal of correspondence on this subject. The question is raised as to whether or not in these bills there is any direction to the Department of the Treasury to have these medals struck by the mint or whether it is permissible to contract out the striking of the medals on a competitive bidding basis. I have examined some of these bills and it is not clear what the intent of the committee is in this respect. It is my understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury believes he is required to turn over the striking of such medals to the U.S. mint. How he arrives at this conclusion I do not know as most bills of this kind contain no such direction. These particular bills certainly do not. I do not believe that the Government should be competing with private enterprise for this kind of business. This administration is committed to a program of getting the Government out of private business. Why is this area excepted? At least outsiders should be allowed to compete. Can the gentleman enlighten me on this point?

Mr. AVERY. It is my understanding, and I must concede that I have not researched that particular question in any great detail, but my understanding is that these medals may be struck by the mint. The gentleman will notice further down on the first page of the committee report that the Department of the Treasury interposes no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. LINDSAY. Does that mean also that the Treasury Department by the legislation is forbidden to contract this work out on a competitive basis? If that is the case I will object.

Mr. AVERY. It does not so state in the bill, and I do not recall reading anything in the report on that point. It is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let me point out to the distinguished Member from New York there is nothing in the bill nor the report directing the Secretary to have these medals struck at the U.S. mint. In keeping with the philosophy of this administration of removing the Government from competition with private industry, it is my hope these medals may be contracted, providing it can be done at a cost no greater than it would cost to strike these medals at a U.S. mint.

Mr. LINDSAY. Based on that assurance, Mr. Speaker, that the choice is up to the Secretary that he is free to contract out on a competitive basis, I withdraw my reservation.

(Mr. AVERY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the

commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of statehood of Kansas, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Kansas Centennial Commission not more than twenty thousand medals of either silver or bronze or both, of a suitable size and with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined solely by the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be requested by the commission in quantities of not less than twenty-five hundred, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1961. The medal shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at no less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

(b) Upon authorization from the Kansas Centennial Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in silver or bronze or both of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor).

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEDALS COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PONY EXPRESS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2454) to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the pony express.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the same question as to this bill, namely, whether I can assume that there is no direction, intent, or purpose in this legislation which would require the Secretary of the Treasury to have the medals struck by the mint.

Mr. AVERY. Is the gentleman from New York addressing that question to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. LINDSAY. The gentleman is.

Mr. AVERY. I would say the gentleman is correct in making that assumption, although I have nothing further to add to what I said in response to the gentleman's question with reference to the bill preceding this one.

Mr. LINDSAY. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. AVERY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. AVERY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Pony Express, which was founded and operated by the

Russell, Majors, and Waddell Company between Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, in the years 1860-1861 the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the National Pony Express Centennial Association not more than five hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the National Pony Express Centennial Association subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Association in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1961. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such Association.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING AND CLARIFYING THE REEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5040) to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 459) is amended as follows:

(1) By adding the following words at the end of paragraph (A) of subsection (b): "unless his restoration under subparagraph (i) or (ii) of this paragraph would require the separation of an employee with a higher standing for reduction in force purposes;"

(2) By adding the following new paragraph at the end of subsection (e):

"(4) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) of subsection (b) may be included in a reduction in force at any time in accordance with rules applicable to all other employees."

(3) By inserting in paragraph (2) of subsection (g) the words "and other than for training" after the words "physical fitness" in the parenthetical phrase thereof.

(4) By amending paragraph (3) of subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(3) Any member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States who is ordered to an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three consecutive months shall, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from that active duty for training after satisfactory service, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to that active duty for training, or one year after his scheduled release from that training, whichever is earlier, be entitled to all re-

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Case, S. Dak., defended grain storage operations of farmers and small elevators. Sen. Fulbright proposed study for greater coordination of foreign economic aid activities.

SENATE

1. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Case, S. Dak., defended the grain storage operations of farmers and small elevator operators, stated that "Investigations have revealed unreasonably large profits by some of the large terminal warehouses, but this is not a true picture for the average small elevator man or farmer. Many of them have found they were losing money on storage when shrinkage and spoilage were accounted for," and urged that we "remember that generalizations as to huge profits in the terminal grain storage industry do not necessarily mean that the man who stores grain in the country or in local elevators is sharing them." He inserted a list of CCC-owned grain stored in elevators in S. Dak., and several letters he had received discussing the grain storage situation. pp. 5643-5
2. FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID. Sen. Fulbright expressed concern "that the multiplicity of U. S. agencies engaged in foreign aid and sales of U. S. agricultural commodities abroad tends to be self-defeating," and submitted an amendment to the mutual security authorization bill to provide that the President shall have a study made of the functions of, and the degree of coordination among, agencies engaged in foreign economic activities, including this Department, State, ICA,

Development Loan Fund, and Export-Import Bank "with a view to simplifying and rationalizing the formulation and implementation of United States foreign economic policies." p. 5625

3. SUGAR. Sen. Smathers criticized the decision to have the U. S. Ambassador return to his post in Cuba, and inserted a newspaper article discussing the sale of Cuban sugar to Russia. pp. 5645-7
4. SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH. Sen. Yarborough inserted a resolution adopted by the Assoc. of Texas Soil Conservation Districts urging an expanded soil and water conservation research program. p. 5658
5. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau letters transmitting plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: p. 5618
Chiwapa Creek and Mulberry Creek, Miss.; Wilson Creek, Nebr.; Conewango Creek, N. Y.; North Branch Forest River, N. Dak.; Bear Creek and Cypress Creek, Tenn.; Porters Creek, Tenn. and Miss.; and Buffalo Creek, Va.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
Terrapin Creek, Ala. and Ga.; East and West Fort Point Remove Creek, Ark.; Upper Verdigris, Kans.; and Beaver Creek, Ky.; to Public Works Committee.
6. MINERALS. Both Houses received from the President the semi-annual report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to a program for the discovery of the mineral reserves of the U. S., its territories and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals. pp. 5617, 5692
7. SCIENCE. Received the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences. p. 5618

HOUSE

8. WILDLIFE. Passed with amendments H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. pp. 5692-3
9. PERSONNEL; ATTACHES. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Gross, H. R. 8074, to permit the assignment of agricultural attaches for a maximum of 4 years in the U. S. without grade reduction. p. 5693
10. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 10455, to revise and simplify several provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Following passage of the bill, Reps. Aspinall, Morris, N. M., and Thomson, Wyo., discussed several provisions of the bill. pp. 5700-9
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10840, to extend for 1 year, until June 30, 1961, the period during which ocean steamship lines may, with the approval of the Federal Maritime Board, utilize the two-rate system of charging for transportation service. pp. 5709-10
12. WEATHER. Passed without amendment S. 2483, to provide flexibility in the performance of certain functions of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Weather Bureau in that it allows the Commerce Department to pay extra money to employees of other departments for weather observations (p. 5710). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. FLOOD RELIEF. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Teague, Calif., H. R. 5726, for the relief of Hood County, Tex., a flood relief disaster area. p. 5694

Jesse L. Dobbs, Kuna, Idaho, in place of H. N. Hinckley, removed.

ILLINOIS

J. Howard Meade, Enfield, Ill., in place of C. M. Jordan, deceased.

Robert L. Delap, Pipe City, Ill., in place of S. W. Lane, deceased.

INDIANA

Virgil R. Myers, Francesville, Ind., in place of O. O. Welden, retired.

IOWA

Jonas Christlanson, Slater, Iowa, in place of M. B. Chader, deceased.

Lyle E. Rafferty, Mankato, Kans., in place of E. L. Brinkworth, deceased.

Howard L. Robinson, Sabetha, Kans., in place of G. I. Althouse, retired.

Clyde F. Christenson, Tescott, Kans., in place of C. C. Chambers, retired.

Carl L. Synder, Jr., Wilmore, Kans., in place of C. O. Masterson, retired.

KENTUCKY

Joseph R. Powers, Cloverport, Ky., in place of R. H. Miller, deceased.

Pauline A. Clift, Fredonia, Ky., in place of L. B. Young, retired.

MARYLAND

Bernard L. Seger, Mulrirk, Md., in place of Alvin Parsons, retired.

MICHIGAN

James A. Mitchell, Hadley, Mich., in place of E. A. Hadley, retired.

MINNESOTA

Henry S. Blehrud, Caledonia, Minn., in place of E. J. Crotty, retired.

Leonard W. Stanton, Graceville, Minn., in place of V. P. Fermoye, deceased.

Marvin L. Lorentz, Hastings, Minn., in place of A. L. Erickson, deceased.

MONTANA

Pearl M. Murr, Flaxville, Mont., in place of R. E. Hewett, retired.

NEBRASKA

Leslie F. DeLashmutter, Burwell, Nebr., in place of, N. G. Fackler, resigned.

John W. Putman, Tecumseh, Nebr., in place of L. C. Kuster, retired.

NEW JERSEY

Arthur Boertmann, Cranford, N.J., in place of A. F. Metz, retired.

Elwood B. Croll, Milford, N.J., in place of Wilmer Lawrence, retired.

Arlton W. Pilling, Woodbury, N.J., in place of L. A. Pirne, retired.

NEW YORK

Anna M. Phillips, Ellington, N.Y., in place of R. M. Seekins, retired.

Mary L. Galpin, Kanona, N.Y., in place of D. K. Griesa, resigned.

Shirley C. Egler, Mountainville, N. Y., in place of B. S. Ketcham, retired.

William H. Dunn, Schenectady, N.Y., in place of J. F. Connelly, deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hugh C. Greenwood, Roaring River, N.C., in place of Bessie Caudill, retired.

NORTH DAKOTA

Robert G. Follis, New Town, N. Dak., in place of H. L. Olsen, retired.

OHIO

Frank P. Jackson, Jr., Ashley, Ohio, in place of R. A. Whipple, deceased.

Ronald R. Rose, Hudson, Ohio, in place of W. A. Ellsworth, retired.

Jacque E. Mintchell, Jackson Center, Ohio, in place of P. L. Saffor, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Hugh D. Cockrell, Eagletown, Okla., in place of Mattie Graham, retired.

Jimmie L. White, Langston, Okla., in place of P. P. Edgar, removed.

E. Blake Grennell, Okcene, Okla., in place of A. M. Farhar, deceased.

Louis L. Henson, Spavinaw, Okla., in place of L. V. Walker, retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Arnold J. Polidori, Archbald, Pa., in place of R. A. McHale, retired.

PUERTO RICO

Ramon Alvarez, Pajardo, P.R., in place of Adela Delpin, retired.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Thomas P. Edwards, Gresham, S.C., in place of V. W. Edwards, retired.

TEXAS

Fearnon L. Miller, Shelbyville, Tex., in place of S. A. Cannon, resigned.

Grady E. Martin, Silvertown, Tex., in place of E. C. Fowler, deceased.

UTAH

Fred W. Cooper, Provo, Utah, in place of W. R. Green, retired.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ison T. White, Jr., Hopemont, W. Va., in place of Herman Taylor, retired.

WISCONSIN

James M. Rumpf, Cambridge, Wis., in place of L. C. Porter, retired.

Roger W. Novy, Hillsboro, Wis., in place of E. C. Hammer, transferred.

Stanley E. Trachte, Marshall, Wis., in place of M. E. Lazars, retired.

Emil W. Matter, Pittsville, Wis., in place of J. P. Pabst, retired.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1960

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

John 6: 38: *I came not to do mine own will, but the will of Him that sent me.*

Our Heavenly Father, as we again come unto Thee in prayer, may we not seek Thy strength and guidance to achieve our own personal wishes and desires but that we may know how to bring to fulfillment Thy beneficent plans and purposes for mankind.

Grant that it may be the goal of all our hopes and the deepest longing of our hearts to be worthy and faithful co-workers with Thee in doing Thy will.

Inspire us with the wisdom and the will to hasten the dawning of that blessed day when there shall be peace on earth.

We penitently confess that to establish peace appears at times so visionary that we have not the faith and courage to try it.

Open our minds and hearts that we may understand that love and peace are the divine and natural order of things in human society and that hatred and ill-will are a delusion and a snare of the devil.

Hear us in our Saviour's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 18, 1960, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of March 17, at page 5502, in the first column, in the next to the last paragraph, in remarks I made, there is this language:

This is the land where the Irish have * * *.

Mr. Speaker, a word, of course, is omitted and that word left out by mistake is the word "flourished" so that the RECORD should read:

This is the land where the Irish have flourished.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF SINCLAIR G. STANLEY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 607) for the relief of Sinclair G. Stanley, and ask unanimous consent that the

statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 17, 1960.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—CASE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST BERNARD SILBER

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will state the question.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to testify on the 21st day of March 1960, at 10 a.m., in the case of the United States of America against Bernard Silber. Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with this subpoena without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I, therefore, submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the subpoena.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the subpoena.

The Clerk read as follows:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. BERNARD SILBER—CRIMINAL No. 753-58

To Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, House Office Building:

You are hereby commanded to appear in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia at Third and Constitution Avenue NW., fourth floor, courtroom 8 in the city of Washington on the 21st day of March 1960 at 10 o'clock a.m. to testify in the above-entitled case.

This subpoena is issued on application of the defendant.

HARRY M. HULL, Clerk.

By JOHN A. O'BRIEN,

Deputy Clerk.

MARCH 4, 1960.

David Rein, attorney for defendant, Washington, D.C.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 10432) for the relief of Arthur B. Tindell, which was referred to

the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, be rereferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT FROM SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Third Semi-annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior prescribed by section 5 of the act of August 21, 1958, entitled "To provide a program for the discovery of the mineral reserves of the United States, its Territories, and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals, and for other purposes."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 21, 1960.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PROMOTING EFFECTUAL PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I note that the author of the bill is on the floor. I may say to the House that I ask these questions not out of objection to the bill or the position of the distinguished gentleman from Florida, but for the information of the House. I understand there have been some objections to one part of this bill. I would greatly appreciate it if the gentleman would tell us whether he has an amendment which will correct those objections.

Mr. SIKES. If my distinguished colleague will yield, may I state that is exactly the situation. The bill (H.R. 2565) is designed to expand and develop the program of wildlife, fish, and game conservation on military reservations, and to improve wildlife management practices. There has been some apprehension that this legislation would invade the jurisdiction of the States in the matter of licensing and in the field of game and fish laws. I am glad to state that these problems have, we believe, been cleared up to everyone's satisfaction, through an amendment which I have at the Clerk's desk. The amendment has been approved by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and I plan to offer it at the proper time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations for such conservation and rehabilitation in accordance with a general plan agreed upon between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, including provisions for the restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in said reservations. Such regulations shall provide for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals and shall require the payment of a nominal fee therefor, which fees shall be utilized for restocking, propagation, and other related wildlife activities in said reservations. Such regulations shall not be inconsistent with, insofar as possible, the law and regulations of the respective States relating to hunting and fishing.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Defense, is hereby authorized and directed to expand a sum equal to all sums hereafter accumulated from money collected through the sale of game and fishing permits in military reservations after the adoption of the program authorized by this Act for the purpose of said program. Proper accounting of funds thus expended shall be made at the direction of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. That the Department of Defense is held free from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United States upon the operation of said program authorized by this Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be expended to carry out the purposes of said program, and which expenditure has been properly accounted for to the Comptroller General of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations located in a State, territory, or possession of the United States. Such a program shall be carried out, with respect to each such military reservation, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service and with an appropriate State agency designated by the State in which the reservation is located. The Secretary of Defense is here-

by authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations for such conservation and rehabilitation in accordance with a general plan agreed upon between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, including provisions for the restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in said reservations. Such regulations shall provide for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals and shall require the payment of a nominal fee therefor, which fees shall be utilized for restocking, propagation, and other related wildlife activities in said reservations. Such regulations shall require that all hunting, fishing, and trapping at any reservation shall be in accordance with the fish and game laws of the State, territory, or possession in which it is located; except that the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service and with the appropriate State agency may make exceptions thereto if necessary in carrying out the program prescribed by this Act.

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to expend all sums heretofore unexpended or hereafter accumulated from money collected through the sale of game and fishing permits in military reservations after the adoption of the program authorized by this Act for the purpose of said program. Proper accounting of funds thus expended shall be made at the direction of the Secretary, and the Secretary shall report annually to the Congress concerning operations and expenditures under this Act.

"SEC. 3. That the Department of Defense is held free from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United States upon the operation of said program authorized by this Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be expended to carry out the purposes of said program, and which expenditure has been properly accounted for to the Comptroller General of the United States.

"SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall modify, amend or repeal any authority heretofore granted under the provisions of Public Law 85-337."

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIKES as a substitute for the Committee amendment:

"Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in accordance with a cooperative plan mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency designated by the State in which the reservation is located. Such cooperative plan may stipulate the issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits to individuals and require this payment of a nominal fee therefor, which fees shall be utilized for the protection, conservation and management of fish and wildlife, including habitat improvement and related activities in accordance with the cooperative plan: *Provided*, The commanding officer of the reservation or persons designated by him are authorized to enforce such special hunting and fishing permits and to collect the fees therefor, acting as agent or agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency is authorized to carry out a program for the conservation, restoration and management of migratory game birds on military reservations, including the issuance of special hunting permits and the collection of fees therefor, in accordance with a cooperative plan mutu-

ally agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency: *Provided*, That possession of a special permit for hunting migratory game birds issued pursuant to this act shall not relieve the permittee of the requirements of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act as amended nor of the requirements pertaining to State law set forth in Public Law 85-337.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of Defense is directed to expend such funds as may be collected or transferred in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed to pursuant to this act, such expenditures to be made in furtherance of the purposes of this act and for no other purpose.

"SEC. 4. The Department of Defense is held free from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United States upon the operation of the program or programs authorized by this act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be collected, received or expended pursuant to, and for the purposes of, this act, and which collections, receipts and expenditures have been properly accounted for to the Comptroller General of the United States.

"SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify, amend or repeal any provision of Public Law 85-337."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 57) to require pilots on certain vessels navigating U.S. waters of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INCLUDING FLOATING DRYDOCKS UNDER THE TERM "VESSEL"

The Clerk called the bill (S. 107) to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to Federal ship mortgage insurance, in order to include floating drydocks under the definition of the term "vessel" in such title.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHÉ ROTATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8074) to amend section 602 of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PROMOTING PEACE THROUGH REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 393) to promote peace through the reduction of armaments.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be stricken from the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7279) to authorize the establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

LAND FOR PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7579) to authorize the acquisition of land for donation to the Pan American Health Organization as a headquarters site.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

OPTOMETRISTS IN VA OUTPATIENT PROGRAM

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7966) to amend section 601 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the furnishing of needed services of optometrists to veterans having service-connected eye conditions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 601(6) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after "medical examination and treatment," the following: "optometrists' services,".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CIVIL RELIEF ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3313) to amend section 200 of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 to permit the establishment of certain facts by a declaration under penalty of perjury in lieu of an affidavit.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision (1) of section 200 of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 520) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Whenever, under the laws applicable with respect to any court, facts may be evidenced, established, or proved by an unsworn statement, declaration, verification, or certificate, in writing, subscribed and certified or declared to be true under penalty of perjury, the filing of such an unsworn statement, declaration, verification, or certificate shall satisfy the requirement of this subdivision that facts be established by affidavit."

SEC. 2. Subdivision (2) of such section 200 is amended by inserting immediately after "affidavit required under this section," the following: "or a statement, declaration, verification, or certificate certified or declared to be true under penalty of perjury permitted under subdivision (1),".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMISSION OF INDEBTEDNESS OF MEMBERS OF THE NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5471) to amend chapter 561 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that the Secretary of the Navy shall have the same authority to remit indebtedness of enlisted members upon discharge as the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force have.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 561 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 6161. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members upon discharge

"If he considers it in the best interest of the United States, the Secretary may have remitted or canceled any part of an enlisted member's indebtedness to the United States or any of its instrumentalities remaining unpaid before, or at the time of, that member's honorable discharge."

(b) The analysis of such chapter 561 is amended by adding at the foot thereof the following:

"6161. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members upon discharge."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, insert a period after the word "discharge."

Page 2, line 1, insert the words "of the Navy" after the word "Secretary".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOOD COUNTY, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5726) for the relief of Hood County, Tex.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

FORD CITY, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5850) for the relief of the borough of Ford City, Pa.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ALBERTSON WATER DISTRICT, NEW YORK

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8868) for the relief of the Albertson Water District, Nassau County, N.Y.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Albertson Water District, Nassau County, New York, the sum of \$765.97. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the Albertson Water District against the United States for reimbursement, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, of one-half the cost to such district of leasing communications equipment, maintained for civil defense purposes in event of an emergency, for the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1957, both dates inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.*

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENTS OF ADDITIONAL PAY FOR SEA DUTY—MEMBERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3921) to validate certain payments of additional pay for sea duty made to members and former members of the U.S. Coast Guard.

H. R. 2565 was referred to Senate Interstate and
Foreign Commerce Committee on March 23, 1960.
Print of bill as referred not available.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 27, 1960
86th-2d, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senator Bennett urged prompt enactment of sugar bill. Rep. Jones, Mo., urged increased acreage allotments for cotton.

SENATE

1. SUGAR. Sen. Bennett called for "swift action to extend the sugar act and amend it so that the President may adjust foreign quotas," stating that under "existing law, whenever any domestic sugar producing area fails to fill its quota, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to allow a substantial portion of the deficit to Cuba," and stating that present indications are that Puerto Rico's 1960 sugar crop will fall about 300,000 tons below quota and Hawaii's will fall about 200,000 tons below its quota. p. 10536
2. LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 1617, to provide that the Federal Government shall receive or retain only such measure of legislative jurisdiction over Federally owned or operated land areas within the States as may be necessary for the proper performance of Federal functions, and to the extent consistent with the purposes for which the land is held by the United States, the Federal Government shall avoid receiving or retaining concurrent jurisdiction or any measure of exclusive jurisdiction. pp. 10529-36
3. WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military

reservations (S.Rept. 1492). p. 10523

4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 3102, to provide for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board (S. Rept. 1493). p. 10523

Sen. Humphrey inserted an article, "Respect Due U. N. For Its Progress," discussing the activities of the United Nations on its 15th anniversary, including the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization. pp. 10545

Sen. Humphrey urged enactment of legislation to establish a Great White Fleet of mercy ships to provide disaster relief, including food, in natural disasters abroad. pp. 10546-9

5. PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Duluth AFL-CIO central body resolution urging adequate animal and plant inspectors in the Duluth-Superior area "to permit adequate, prompt inspections and avoid delays of shipping." p. 10522

6. ADJOURNED until Tues., May 31. p. 10554

HOUSE

7. COTTON; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Rep. Jones, Mo., urged support for his bill which would "retain support price at the same level which is applicable to the 1960 crop under the choice A program," and "add to the national acreage allotment a reserve acreage, to be distributed to each State on the basis of the smaller of (a) the amount of acreage added to the 1960 allotment under the B program, or (b) 20% of the State's share of the 1960 national acreage allotment and national acreage reserve." pp. 10566-7
8. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of S. 1892, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Norman reclamation project, Okla. p. 10577
9. MUTUAL SECURITY. Rep. George P. Miller discussed and inserted a number of statements from national organizations in support of the mutual security program. pp. 10564-5
10. RECREATION. Rep. Porter urged enactment of legislation to establish the Richard L. Neuberger National Seashore area in the Oregon Dunes. pp. 10565-6
11. FOREST PRODUCTS. Received from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee a report on world newsprint outlook (H. Rept. 1669). p. 10577
12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from HEW a report on personal property received by State surplus property agencies for distribution to public health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations. p. 10577
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the program for the week beginning May 31 will include consideration of H. R. 10572, the multiple use forestry management bill, and H. R. 11761, relating to the consolidation of Farmers Home Administration loan authority. pp. 10570, 10572-3
14. ADJOURNED until Tues., May 31.

PROMOTING EFFECTUAL PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

MAY 27, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ENGLE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2565]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

In the United States there are more than 25 million acres of land controlled by the Department of Defense. In many States these military reservations provide excellent wildlife and fish habitat.

Except for waterfowl and other migratory game birds, the management and harvest of fish and wildlife on military reservations are subject to laws and regulations of the States in which they are located. This fact was recognized by Congress by enactment of the Engle bill, Public Law 85-337.

H.R. 2565, if enacted into law, would serve to extend the provisions of the Sikes bill (Public Law 81-345) which created a cooperative program at the Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. The U.S. Air Force and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, operating under the provisions of Public Law 81-345, have been working together for the development of wildlife, the improvement of hunting, and the construction of ponds for fishing and picnicking since 1950. Special permits are sold to military personnel and to civilian sportsmen and the money is put back into the wildlife and fish program. The

2 PROMOTING GAME CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Air Force and the citizens of Florida have benefited greatly from the cooperative plan. They find that the program builds good will, improves public relations, and furnishes needed recreational opportunity. However, the Sikes bill (Public Law 81-345) applies only to Eglin Air Force Base.

H.R. 2565 would implement the Engle bill (Public Law 85-337) which had for its purpose the development of procedures whereby State fish and game officials were given access to military reservations to effect measures for the managing, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources.

H.R. 2565 would provide a program for the cooperative use, conservation and propagation of wildlife, fish and game on military reservations. The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to carry out such programs in accordance with a plan mutually agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency of the State in which the reservation is located. Such cooperative plan may stipulate rules and regulations for hunting and fishing, for the issuance of hunting permits, and the collection of fees. The fees collected would be utilized for the protection, conservation and management of fish and wildlife, and expended in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed to pursuant to this act.

H.R. 2565 offers an opportunity for opening more acres of military land to hunters and fishermen, both civilian and military. Its permissive provisions should assist base commanders, State fish and Game agencies, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in adopting mutually agreeable cooperative plans for fish and wildlife programs.

In section 3, page 3, line 1, your committee struck the words "or transferred". The committee desires to point out that in striking the words "or transferred" it was done for the purpose of making it plain that the intent of Congress is that fees collected on a base should be used for the benefit of game and fish propagation, management, and conservation only on the base where the fees were collected.

STATE AGENCY REPORTS

Your committee communicated with the appropriate Government agency in every State and asked for their opinion on the need for and the desirability of H.R. 2565. Twenty-two States supported the bill and urged that it be reported favorably. Those States are: Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah.

No answer was received from 22 States. The remaining six States answered as follows:

Michigan stated that the purpose of the bill was admirable, but that they questioned the granting of authority to the military to issue permits.

Montana did not believe that the bill was too important to Montana and that the issuance of licenses should be through State agencies only.

New York opposes H.R. 2565 and offers a substitute bill in which the military would act as agents for the State for enforcement and collection of fees.

Ohio does not approve of a Federal agency issuing hunting and fishing licenses. This, they fear, might establish a precedent which would endanger the inherent rights of the States.

Oregon believes the bill is unnecessary by virtue of Public Law 85-337. Also opposes the issuance of an additional license. The issuing of a license is a prerogative of the State.

Tennessee believes that H.R. 2565 is a good bill and would be an asset to wildlife management in Tennessee, but they think that it should apply to all federally owned lands.

COST OF THE LEGISLATION

The cost of the program development on each military reservation is to be borne by the beneficiaries thereof, the sportsmen, through the sale of game and fishing permits. The representatives of the various conservation associations endorsed its aim and expressed the view that it would be effective in achieving its purpose.

There will be no cost to the Federal Government in the administration of this bill, since by its terms expenditures are limited to proceeds of permit sales.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

(1) Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "State".

(2) Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "this" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "the".

(3) Page 2, line 8, strike out the word "enforce" and substitute in lieu thereof "administer".

(4) Page 2, line 9, strike the "comma" after therefor and substitute in lieu thereof a "period". Strike "acting as agent or agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides".

(5) Page 3, line 1, strike the words "or transferred".

(6) Page 3, line 15, delete the period and add:

nor as applying to national forest lands administered pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 655).

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCY REPORTS

The Department of the Interior expressed the view that they now have the authority to cooperate with the Department of Defense on wildlife conservation matters and carry out such cooperative work.

While it may be that the authority presently residing in the Secretary of the Interior is sufficient as stated in the departmental report, your committee is of the view that considerably more needs to be done in this field and that it should be done promptly. This bill, to protect and expand the amount of wildlife available to sportsmen, in addition to furnishing further authority to the respective Secretaries, would also provide a source of money to support the program.

The Department of Defense, being fully aware of the purpose of the bill, does not consider the act necessary. They state that directives to accomplish the conservation, harvesting, and management of fish and game resources are presently in effect, and working.

The Bureau of the Budget states that fees received under the bill would not be paid into the Treasury of the United States. This they strongly oppose.

The Comptroller General says that the bill would, with respect to the fees that would be collected, permit the bypassing of the normal requirement for the deposit of public moneys, and the normal procedure for their appropriation adopted by the Congress.

The reports follow:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1960.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

We submitted a report to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives on this bill on June 15, 1959, when it was pending before that committee. Please incorporate that report, by reference, in this report. Our previous report recommended that because of the direct application of this bill to military reservations, the views of the Department of Defense on the measure be obtained by the committee. We expressed the view also that this Department now has authority to cooperate with the Department of Defense on wildlife conservation matters and carries out such cooperative work.

While the bill as passed by the House of Representatives has been amended substantially, its basic purpose is unchanged and our position as previously stated, applies to the amended measure. We desire to call your attention, however, to certain provisions in the bill that your committee may desire to clarify.

As revised, section 1 of the bill provides for the development of a cooperative plan to be mutually agreed upon by the Secretaries of Defense, Interior, and the appropriate State agency in which military reservations are located for the planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation. The bill provides that such cooperative plan may stipulate the issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits, the proceeds of which would be used for the protection, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife in accordance with the plan to be agreed upon.

Considering the fact that these permits for hunting and fishing would be applicable within military reservations over which we believe the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, it would appear to be inappropriate, confusing, and might result in unnecessary legal implications to designate as provided in line 1, page 2, that such permits be "State" hunting and fishing permits. In this connection, we note that the proviso to section 1 provides that the commanding officer of the military reservation may designate persons to collect the fees from the permits and to act as agent or agents for the particular State. However, this procedure is open to question, we believe, when it is noted that section 3 of the bill would direct the Secretary of Defense to expend the funds collected or transferred in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed upon.

For these reasons, we suggest, in order to clarify the provisions of the bill, the following amendments:

- (1) Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "State".
- (2) Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "this" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "the".
- (3) Page 2, lines 9 and 10, strike out the words "acting as agent or agents for the State".

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED G. AANDAH, *Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1959.

HON. HERBERT C. BONNER,
*Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. BONNER: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 2565, a bill to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. By the terms of this bill, the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to carry out these conservation activities in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to a general plan to be agreed upon for the restocking, propagation, and conservation of game and fish in military reservations. Regulations to be issued governing such activities would provide for the issuance of hunting and fishing permits to individuals. A nominal fee would be charged for such permits and the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to expend a sum equal to the permit fees collected for the purpose of carrying out the conservation program.

Because of its direct application to military reservations, we recommend that the views of the Department of Defense on this measure be obtained by your committee. This Department now has authority to cooperate with the Department of Defense on wildlife conservation matters and carries out such cooperative work.

The bill has two principal features. First, the bill would establish a more definite policy relating to wildlife conservation on military areas. We concur in this objective as we believe the potential use of these vast areas for wildlife conservation purposes, for the benefit of the public as well as the military, should be fully realized. There has been a great deal of concern on the part of State conservation departments, various conservation clubs, and sportsmen over the country regarding military land that could be used to greater advantage, in a manner that is consistent with military operations, for fish and wildlife conservation purposes.

The second principal feature of this bill would be to establish a fiscal procedure, based upon the issuance of hunting and fishing permits for which a charge would be made, that would provide a source of revenue to carry out the purpose of the legislation. While we have no recommendation to make concerning this feature of the proposal, we feel that an appropriate solution should be found to

the fiscal question and recommend that consideration be given to the views of the Bureau of the Budget, which has advised us as follows:

"Public Law 85-337 provides that subject to certain Federal requirements covering safety and military security, the military reservations of the United States are to be opened to State conservation officials so that these State officials may effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. We note that in furtherance of this policy the Department of Defense has already taken various desirable actions to open up these Federal lands. It is the opinion of this Bureau that any further extension of Federal responsibility for the development of these resources should be considered on a Government-wide policy basis. The adoption of a bill such as H.R. 2565 would create evident inconsistency, without apparent justification, between the situation as to the military department lands involved and the situation on other federally owned lands.

"We would mention the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which is directly concerned with problems of this nature. The recommendations of this Commission should provide a substantial contribution toward the solution of these problems.

"While there is no objection to the submission of such report as you deem appropriate, the Bureau of the Budget would oppose the enactment of H.R. 2565 for the reasons stated above."

Sincerely yours,

ROSS LEFFLER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1960.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: We wish to volunteer a report on H.R. 2565, a bill as passed the House, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it would oppose enactment of H.R. 2565. However, if the committee favorably considers the bill, this Department recommends that the bill be amended as hereinafter suggested.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in accordance with cooperative plans mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, and the appropriate State agency designated by the State in which the reservation is located.

There are three national-forest areas that aggregate about 61,000 acres established from military reservations pursuant to section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 655). That section authorizes the President to establish as national forests any lands within Government reservations with certain exceptions, that are suitable for timber production in the opinion of the Secretary of

Agriculture and the Secretary administering the lands. The lands are managed by the Secretary of Agriculture under rules, regulations and plans jointly promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary formerly administering the area. When previously reserved for national defense, they remain subject to unhampered use for such purposes.

National-forest lands established under section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act are administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as explained above. Under the terms of the bill the wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation on these lands would be developed by the Secretary of Defense in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and an appropriate State agency. Thus, there would be authorized duplicate and overlapping administration of these lands with respect to the wildlife functions performed thereon. This would be undesirable and consequently the bill should be amended so as not to be applicable to national-forest lands managed under section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act. The following amendment is suggested:

Page 3, line 15: Delete the period and add "nor as applying to national forest lands administered pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 655)."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., May 13, 1960.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to H.R. 2565, 86th Congress, an act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

The bill provides that the Secretary of Defense is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency of the several States in carrying out a cooperative program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game management in military reservations. The cooperative plan may provide for the issuance of special hunting and fishing permits for which a nominal fee may be charged, such fees to be utilized for the protection, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife in accordance with the cooperative plan. The commanding officer of military reservations or persons designated by him are authorized to enforce the special hunting and fishing permits and to collect the fees, acting as agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides. The Secretary of Defense is also authorized to institute a similar program for migratory game birds with the added provision that the possession of a special permit issued under the provision of this bill will not relieve the holder thereof from the requirements of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act nor of the requirements pertaining to State law set forth in Public Law 85-337. Any funds col-

lected or transferred as a result of the bill will not revert to the Treasury of the United States, but will be used solely for the furtherance of the purposes of the act. Section 5 of the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to modify, amend, or repeal any provision of Public Law 85-337.

In reporting on H.R. 2565 to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives, the Department of Defense reviewed the history of Public Law 85-337 and its implementation. That review follows in the next five paragraphs:

During the 2d session of the 85th Congress, section 4, Public Law 85-337, amending chapter 159, title 10, United States Code, was enacted which, inter alia, provides that the Secretary of Defense prescribe regulations to: "develop, subject to safety requirements and military security, and in cooperation with the Governor (or his designee) of the State or Territory in which the installation or facility is located, procedures under which designated fish and game or conservation officials of that State or Territory may, at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon, have full access to that installation or facility to effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources."

After extensive consultation with appropriate officials of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture and representatives of the conservation directors of the several States and Territories, the Department of Defense published a directive (copy attached—Department of Defense Directive 5500.5, subject: "Management, Conservation, and Harvesting of Fish and Game Resources" dated July 16, 1958) in implementation of the statute (*supra*). The military departments subsequently issued regulations in consonance with the foregoing cited directive (copies attached—Army Regulation 210-221; Secretary of the Navy Instruction 11015.3; and Air Force Regulation 125-5).

After issuing the Department of Defense directive, the Secretary of Defense, on July 30, 1958, wrote to the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture advising them of the action taken, including copies of the directive, and stating further that:

"I am mindful that by embarking on such a program, it might appear that the Department of Defense was going to establish an internal conservation service, so to speak, and by doing so, duplicate certain functions of your Department. Such will not occur; the mission of the Armed Forces is the national defense and it will be necessary to rely on the excellent support and consultative services of the Department of Interior (Agriculture) in the future, as in the past. Accordingly, your continued cooperation in maintaining a sound conservation program on military lands is earnestly solicited."

Replies from both departments assured continued cooperation and liaison with the Department of Defense. Further, the directive was characterized as a "very realistic and sound approach to the management and conservation of fish and wildlife in military lands. * * *"

Additionally, on July 30, 1958, the Secretary of Defense wrote to each Governor of the several States and Territories enclosing a copy of the directive and in part advising them that the Department of Defense recognizes: (1) a continuing responsibility for the wise management and optimum use of natural resources where found on military lands; and (2) a responsibility to promote and maintain sound conservation practices on military lands, conducted in a manner

consistent with the primary mission of the Armed Forces, that of maintaining the national defense. The letter to the Governors also stated that the commanders of installations, which have suitable land and water areas, were required to develop an active, progressive program, in cooperation with the several States, for the management of fish and game resources. To this end, the Governors were advised that commanders of installations were to contact them or their designees to permit state game and conservation officials to have full access to those installations to assist in effecting measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. The replies to these letters have uniformly expressed enthusiastic cooperation.

With respect to public access to military lands for hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges, the Department of Defense directive goes beyond the requirements of the statute (*supra*) but does reflect the comments and policy expressions of the Congress (see Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, S. Rept. 857, 85th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 54-56) by stating at section III. D.:

"With respect to the granting of hunting, fishing, and trapping privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on any military installation or facility, such persons will stand at par with each other except in what might be very special circumstances involving military security or in areas under military control set aside for rest and recuperation purposes as approved by the Secretary of Defense."

Accordingly, in view of the present law and its implementation, the Department of Defense is of the opinion that a portion of H.R. 2565 (lines 1-10 of p. 1, line 1 and lines 11-15 of p. 2) is not necessary.

The portion of section 1 of the bill which provides that cooperative plans may stipulate the issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits to individuals (line 10, p. 1 and line 1, p. 2) is not clear as to intent. Any issuance of permits or granting of permission to enter a military reservation must be the responsibility of and made in the name of the reservation commander in the interests of the accomplishment of the commander's primary military mission. For this reason, the Department of Defense must oppose the use of the word "State" in referring to special hunting and fishing permits applicable only to the military reservation.

With respect to the remaining portions of the bill concerning the payment and distribution of the proceeds of fees for hunting and fishing permits, it is the opinion of the Department of Defense that the question of whether or not such a fee should be charged is one of policy as it may pertain to all Federal lands and should not be limited, in its consideration, to just military reservations.

Also to be considered is the question of whether or not Federal moneys of this kind should be earmarked for return to a Department which, under the functional budget concept, is not charged with administering the Federal conservation program as are other executive departments. In this connection, the Department of Defense has reviewed the opinion of the Comptroller General of the United States, B-103084, August 28, 1951.

That portion of section 1 of the bill which provides that the commanding officer of a reservation or his representative may act as agent for a State (lines 6-10 on p. 2) is not clear as to intent. The Depart-

ment is concerned with the questions which may be raised as to what this authorization encompasses. As an example, is it intended to include the power to arrest? If so, it is probably contrary to existing law. Due to the ambiguity of this provision and the possibility of the legal complication which it may raise, the Department of Defense must oppose this portion of the bill.

Therefore, while the Department of Defense is fully aware of the purposes of the proposed bill, it does not consider the act necessary to accomplish those purposes. With respect to the charging of fees for hunting and fishing on all Federal lands, the Department defers to the views of Congress and the departments and agencies of the executive department charged with developing such a policy.

However, should a law be adopted which would charge a fee to hunt and fish on all Federal lands, the Department of Defense would comply with such a mandate, and, of course, observe any special conditions or requirements for such fees which might be directed at military installations without regard to other lands of the United States. It is further noted that the purpose of the act is to expend funds received from the sale of special permits for the furtherance of the conservation program at the installation being used. Issuance of permits, collection of fees, and expenditure of those moneys collected for purposes of this act, should be controlled and accounted for by the Department of Defense alone and the words "or transferred" might imply otherwise. Accordingly, if the Committee favorably considers H.R. 2565, the following changes to the bill are offered:

That the word "State" on line 1 of page 2 be deleted;

That the word "this" on line 2 of page 2 be deleted and the word "the" substituted therefor;

That the words "*Provided*, that the commanding officer of the reservation or person designated by him are authorized to enforce such special hunting and fishing permits and to collect the fees therefor, acting as agent or agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides" be deleted from lines 6-10, page 2;

That the words "or transferred in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed to" on lines 1 and 2 of page 3 be deleted.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that while there is no objection to the submission of this report, they oppose enactment of H.R. 2565 for the reasons stated in their letter of May 13, 1960, copy enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. VINCENT BURKE, Jr.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., May 13, 1960.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This will acknowledge Mr. Frank Sherlock's letter of April 27, 1960, transmitting copies of a report the Department of Defense proposes to present to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H.R. 2565, a bill to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

The bill provides that the Secretary of Defense is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State

agency of the several States in carrying out a cooperative program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game management in military reservations. The cooperative plan may provide for the issuance of special hunting and fishing permits for which a nominal fee may be charged, such fees to be utilized for the protection, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife in accordance with the cooperative plan. The commanding officer of military reservations or persons designated by him are authorized to enforce the special hunting and fishing permits and to collect the fees, acting as agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides. The Secretary of Defense is also authorized to institute a similar program for migratory game birds with the added provision that the possession of a special permit issued under the provision of this bill will not relieve the holder thereof from the requirements of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act nor of the requirements pertaining to State law set forth in Public Law 85-337. Any funds collected or transferred as a result of the bill will not revert to the Treasury of the United States, but will be used solely for the furtherance of the purposes of the act. Section 5 of the bill provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to modify, amend, or repeal any provision of Public Law 85-337.

Public Law 85-337 provides that subject to certain Federal requirements covering safety and military security the military reservations of the United States are to be opened to State conservation officials so that these State officials may effect measures for the management, conservation, and harvesting of fish and game resources. We believe that the purpose of these provisions is to bring hunting and fishing on military reservations into as normal a relation to basic State jurisdiction over these activities, as can be achieved within the Federal military mission. We note that in furtherance of this policy the Department of Defense has already taken various desirable actions to open up these Federal lands. Also, at the present we are not aware of any inadequacies in Public Law 85-337 which are hampering eventual fulfillment of the purposes of the act relating to hunting and fishing.

It should be noted that H.R. 2565 provides a bypass of the appropriations committees, generally referred to as back-door financing. Although this bill if enacted might eventually involve considerable annual expenditures, there would be no opportunity for Congress to consider this program in relation to other programs on an annual basis. It would appear that no annual budgets would be presented for this program. Furthermore, under the bill fees received would not be paid into the Treasury of the United States but would be expended outside of Treasury accounts. As a matter of general policy this Bureau would strongly oppose either of the above procedures.

In view of the fact that the bill calls for payment of only a nominal fee, with no requirements that the fee reflect the cost of administering the act, and no clear expression limiting expenditures under the act to fees collected, the bill cannot be regarded as self-financing. On the other hand, the bill does not contain a specific expression authorizing the use of military appropriations for civilian recreational purposes although this would appear to be implicit in its terms. This Bureau is opposed to any diversion of military appropriations from the basic military mission. Furthermore, even if the bill were fully self-financing this would not overcome the reluctance of this Bureau to approve

12 PROMOTING GAME CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

bypassing either the normal appropriation process or Treasury channels in dealing with a matter of this nature.

It is the opinion of this Bureau that any further extension of Federal responsibility for the development of these resources should be considered on a Governmentwide policy basis. At the present time fishing and/or hunting is permitted on millions of acres of Federal land of such agencies as the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, usually without Federal charge and subject to State policy and hunting licenses. In some instances the States or local units of government have established special fees for hunting on such areas. The adoption of a bill such as H.R. 2565 would create evident inconsistency, without apparent justification, between the situation as to the military department lands involved and the situation on other federally owned lands.

While there is no objection to the submission of such report as you deem appropriate, the Bureau of the Budget would oppose enactment of H.R. 2565 for the reasons stated above. It is requested that a copy of this letter accompany your report to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 13, 1960.

B-103084

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: By letter dated March 24, 1960, acknowledged March 25, you requested our comments on H.R. 2565.

The need for planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations is a matter of policy for determination by the Congress and we have no comments thereon to offer. We do not favor, however, the manner in which H.R. 2565 proposes to carry out such a program.

Apparently, H.R. 2565 is patterned after Public Law 345 of the 81st Congress (63 Stat. 759) which provides generally for the same type cooperative program but is restricted to the military reservation at Eglin Field, Fla. In a report dated June 13, 1949, B-61938, to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. Senate, we reported adversely on S. 1841 of the 81st Congress. This bill was the companion bill to H.R. 2418 which subsequently was enacted as Public Law 345.

It is not clear to us just how this program is intended to be administered. The proviso to section 1 provides that the commanding officer is authorized to collect the fees acting as agent or agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides. Is it intended that a cooperative plan may provide that these collections shall be turned over to the State for its use in administering the program? It is clear, however, that the collections for all permits are to remain available

for expenditure without further action or control by the Congress and without being subject to the general laws relating to the receipt and expenditure of, and accounting for, Government funds.

We consistently have taken the view generally that moneys received by the United States as fees for hunting and fishing permits should be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and that Government programs shall be financed through direct appropriations. We also can see no reason why these funds should not be accounted for in the same manner as other Government funds and suggest that section 4 of the bill be deleted. In view of the vast acreage of land, water, and shorelines under the control of the Military Establishment, the amount of these fees could be quite substantial.

We believe that all costs of the program should be financed from the same source and therefore suggest that all military appropriations charged with any part of the cost of collecting the fees and administering the program should be reimbursed therefor.

For the reasons indicated we recommend against the enactment of this measure.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, May 20, 1960.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

The bill would provide, among other things, for the collection of fees for special State permits to hunt and fish on military reservations under cooperative plans entered into between the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, and the appropriate State agency. The bill would further require that the fees be utilized for the protection, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife in accordance with the cooperative plan. In addition, the bill would hold the Department of Defense free from any liability to pay into the Treasury any funds received from the operation of the programs.

The effect of the foregoing provisions would be to except fees collected for the privilege of hunting and fishing on military reservations from the normal accounting and budgetary procedures of the Federal Government. On the one hand, in accordance with section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 484), moneys received by any officer of the United States are ordinarily paid into the Treasury without abatement or deduction. On the other hand, paragraph 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. The bill would, with respect to the fees that would be collected under its provisions, permit the bypassing of the normal requirement

for the deposit of public moneys and the normal procedure for their appropriation adopted by the Congress.

In view of the foregoing, the Department would be opposed to the enactment of the proposed legislation.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Very truly yours,

_____,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

There are no changes in existing law.



Calendar No. 1553

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2565

[Report No. 1492]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 23, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

MAY 27, 1960

Reported by Mr. ENGLE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to carry
4 out a program of planning, development, maintenance and
5 coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and re-
6 habilitation in military reservations in accordance with a
7 cooperative plan mutually agreed upon by the Secretary
8 of Defense, the Secretary of Interior and the appropriate
9 State agency designated by the State in which the reserva-
10 tion is located. Such cooperative plan may stipulate the

1 issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits to in-
2 dividuals and require ~~this~~ *the* payment of a nominal fee there-
3 for, which fees shall be utilized for the protection, conserva-
4 tion and management of fish and wildlife, including habitat
5 improvement and related activities in accordance with the
6 cooperative plan: *Provided*, That the Commanding Officer of
7 the reservation or persons designated by him are authorized
8 to ~~enforce~~ *administer* such special hunting and fishing per-
9 mits and to collect the fees ~~therefor~~, acting as agent or
10 agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides
11 *therefor*.

12 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense in cooperation with
13 the Secretary of Interior and the appropriate State agency
14 is authorized to carry out a program for the conservation, res-
15 toration and management of migratory game birds on mil-
16 itary reservations, including the issuance of special hunting
17 permits and the collection of fees therefor, in accordance with
18 a cooperative plan mutually agreed upon by the Secretary
19 of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate
20 State agency: *Provided*, That possession of a special permit
21 for hunting migratory game birds issued pursuant to this Act
22 shall not relieve the permittee of the requirements of the
23 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act as amended nor of the
24 requirements pertaining to State law set forth in Public Law
25 85-337.

1 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Defense is directed to expend
2 such funds as may be collected ~~or transferred~~ in accordance
3 with the cooperative plans agreed to pursuant to this Act,
4 such expenditures to be made in furtherance of the purposes
5 of this Act and for no other purpose.

6 SEC. 4. The Department of Defense is held free from any
7 liability to pay into the Treasury of the United States upon
8 the operation of the program or programs authorized by this
9 Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be
10 collected, received or expended pursuant to, and for the pur-
11 poses of, this Act, and which collections, receipts and ex-
12 penditures have been properly accounted for to the Comp-
13 troller General of the United States.

14 SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to
15 modify, amend or repeal any provision of Public Law
16 85-337 *nor as applying to national forest lands administered*
17 *pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Act of June 7,*
18 *1924 (43 Stat. 655).*

Passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 2565

[Report No. 1492]

AN ACT

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

MARCH 23, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Interstate and Foreign Commerce

MAY 27, 1960

Reported with amendments

5. IMPORT DUTIES. Passed as reported H. R. 11748, to provide a tariff rate of 1 1/10 cents per pound on the importation of fresh or frozen coconut meat, and to provide for the free importation of tight barrelheads of softwood. pp. 10810-1
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Randolph commended the United Utilities of West Virginia for installing a rural telephone system with the help of an REA loan, stating that it "is a dramatic example of how private enterprise and the Federal Government can work together for the betterment of our society." p. 10796
7. WATER RESOURCES; RECLAMATION. Sen. Anderson inserted a recent address by Commissioner of Reclamation, Floyd E. Dominy, discussing "reclamation's future program" and pointing up the problems involved in furnishing adequate water for the growing population. pp. 10795-6
8. CULTURAL EXCHANGES; TRADE FAIRS. Both Houses received from the President the seventh semiannual report of operations under the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1958. pp. 10787, 10879
9. PATENTS. Sen. Javits inserted a Central New York Patent Law Association resolution opposing enactment of S. 3156, defining rights under inventions arising from research conducted under projects financed by the U. S. p. 10788
10. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Keating, H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations. p. 10811
11. FOREIGN TRAVEL. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Prouty, S. 3102, to provide for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board. p. 10811
12. WATERSHEDS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. 3383, to amend Sec. 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to authorize Federal assistance on watershed projects prior to acquisition of land, easements, or rights-of-way needed in connection with works of improvement. p. 10811
13. POSTAL RATES; INFORMATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 4595, to clarify and make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural, and library materials. p. 10811
14. TRANSPORTATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 10840, to extend the period during which ocean steamship lines may utilize the two-rate system of charging for transportation service. p. 10811
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the following bills will be considered today, June 3: S. 3044, to authorize the national forests to be managed under principles of multiple use and sustained yield; H. R. 7681, transfer of certain authorities for the exchange or sale of forest land and timber from Interior to USDA; and S. 2583, to authorize reimbursement of owners of land acquired by U. S. for their moving expenses. p. 10851

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 2, 1960
86th-2d, No. 100

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared Mexican farm labor bill. House passed: Multiple use forestry management bill; bill to revise Farmers Home Administration laws. House appointed conferees on industrial uses research bill.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed with an amendment S. 3074, to provide for participation of the United States in the International Development Association (pp. 10829-44, 10845-50). Sen. Fulbright stated that it is contemplated that the United States would use a portion of the foreign currencies accumulating under title L of Public Law 480 in supporting the work of the Association (p. 10830).
2. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7577, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment. pp. 10802-3
3. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the amendments of the House to S. 1892, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate the Norman, Okla., reclamation project. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10794-5
4. POSTAL SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 10996, to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10810

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3102) to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board was announced as next in order.

Mr. PROUTY. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H.R. 3375) to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for coal research, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, although I favor the bill, it is not calendar business, and I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask that the next 3 measures on the calendar be passed over, because no committee reports are available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be passed over.

The bills passed over are as follows:

S. 3383, to amend section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

H.R. 4595, to clarify and make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural and library materials, and for other purposes.

H.R. 10840, to amend Public Law 85-626 relating to dual rate contract agreement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, was Calendar No. 1554, Senate bill 3102, passed over by request?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes. The distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] requested that the bill be passed over.

Mr. KEATING. No; it was the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Was that done by request, or is there some objection?

Mr. PROUTY. The bill involves a \$5 million authorization. I feel that it is not calendar business.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What is the situation with respect to Calendar No. 1553, House bill 2565?

Mr. KEATING. I asked that that bill be passed over.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Was that by request?

Mr. KEATING. That is by request of the New York State authorities, I may

say to my distinguished friend. I think it is an appropriate matter for debate at greater length. I do not think it is appropriate calendar business.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What was done with respect to Calendar No. 1558, House bill 10840?

Mr. ENGLE. The last three bills on the calendar were passed over because committee reports are not available.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Does that apply to Calendar No. 1558, House bill 10840?

Mr. ENGLE. That is correct. Committee reports are not available with respect to order Nos. 1556, 1557, and 1558, being, respectively, Senate bill 3383, House bill 4595, and House bill 10840.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think it should be made clear that those bills will be on the calendar at the beginning of the next call of the calendar. They are being passed over because no committee reports are available at present.

Mr. ENGLE. I ask unanimous consent that they be called on the next call of the calendar. They are being passed over at this time because of the absence of committee reports.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think that should be made clear.

Mr. ENGLE. That is what I intended. I ask that those bills be placed at the beginning of the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENGLE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONSIDERATION OF U-2 FLIGHT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the U-2 flight, on which Mr. Khrushchev took a propaganda "high ride" at Paris, is also serving political opportunists in this country.

Despite the dangers, the possible reflections on our national prestige—the risk of dividing our country—we find that some individuals regrettably are still attempting to make political hay out of the situation.

For their benefit—and, I hope, edification—let us review the facts in the case.

One would think, of course, that in our domestic national life, when we have been insulted by a guy with an international criminal record extending around the globe, it would not be necessary to caution against providing him further ammunition for his propaganda blasts.

In view of the continued efforts to pin the failure of the Paris meetings, torpedoed by Khrushchev, on somebody in this country, however, let us take a look at the facts of life.

First. For several years the United States has carried on data-gathering, nonaggressive, U-2 flights over Soviet territory to provide us with information

necessary to protect ourselves, and the free world, from sneak attack resulting from clandestine military buildups within the Soviet Union. These flights have been considered essential by our military and intelligence experts for our security. Even the politically motivated critics admit the necessity of such information-gathering activities.

Second. Did Khrushchev know about the flights prior to the Paris conference? Yes. Following up the meeting in Berlin, he admitted such knowledge.

Third. Why, then, did the Soviet Premier torpedo the meeting?

For several reasons:

The Western Powers stood shoulder to shoulder against making one-sided concessions favoring the Communists in Berlin or anywhere else.

Behind the Iron Curtain, Mr. Khrushchev has his own troubles which include economic problems and unrest among the intellectuals; in addition, the military chaperon for Khrushchev at Paris—Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky—in all likelihood reflects a strong military voice—supporting a tough, anti-West policy—in Soviet internal affairs.

Mao Tse-tung, from all reports, also has been prodding Khrushchev for a tougher line against the West.

The Soviet Premier, too, was, I believe, afraid of the favorable impact which President Eisenhower would have on the people of the Soviet Union if he visited them, as he had been invited to do. Consequently, Mr. Khrushchev "drummed up" an excuse to withdraw the invitation.

And, finally, after all his bragging about the rocket-missile power of the Soviet armed services, Mr. Khrushchev was probably red faced—the way we, not the Soviets, mean it—by the freedom with which we have been overflying the country.

Fourth. What about the alert ordered by Secretary Gates in Paris during the charades of Khrushchev. Personally, I was gratified to know that our defenses were alert and that our guardians of our security were "on the job"—particularly in the face of the violent, almost erratic, conduct of the Soviet Premier, spewing about insults, threats, and condemnation.

Fifth. What about the U.S. handling of the flight?

Was NASA to blame for providing a "cover story" when it was known that the U-2 was off schedule—but there was no definite knowledge as to its whereabouts, or that it had come down in Soviet territory? No. Under such circumstances, the providing of a cover story is standard procedure.

Was CIA to blame for conducting such flights? Definitely not. The Central Intelligence Agency, created by Congress after World War II, to provide intelligence essential to our security—would indeed be derelict in its duty if it failed to provide us with the necessary information for our security.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ADOPTS COURAGEOUS POLICY

Was President Eisenhower to blame, first, either for authorizing the flights originally; or, second, for publicly as-

suming responsibility for the decision to permit such overflying.

In acknowledging his responsibility, President Eisenhower—in my humble opinion—took a courageous step, establishing a new candidness, on a previously hush-hush topic in international affairs.

Only history, of course, will portray the real significance of the decision.

Personally, however, I believe it is high time the nations of the world quit playing nuclear missile hide and seek. Why? The stakes are too high. The fate of nearly 3 billion people around the globe hangs in the balance.

As a world seeking to avoid a devastating nuclear missile war, we can no longer afford to fake about, or sweep under the rug, the necessity of protecting non-aggressive nations against surprise attack, as long as war-oriented, domination-bent countries, like the Communist-dominated ones, exist on earth.

Obsolete, also, are the so-called rules of the game for carrying on such information-gathering activities; these require that a nation, if detected in information-gathering activities, deny them at high levels or shunt responsibility to lower echelons.

Historically, almost all nations—in the spirit of self-preservation, particularly in the face of threats—have found it necessary to collect data essential to their security.

At the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge reviewed only a few of the many ways in which the Communists are engaged in sabotage, espionage, subversion, and other activities.

Overall, however, I believe it is high time to stop playing this dangerous game that could spell disaster in the world.

In a forthright effort to make the Soviet Union face up to these facts of life, the President "laid it on the line," to the Soviet Union, to the United Nations, and to the world. Again, he stressed the need for open skies surveillance.

Now, the U.N. has a great responsibility for attempting to get approval of the open skies plan or alternative proposals to create a world in which no country need fear surprise attack. The purpose would be to enable nations to sleep nights peacefully—rather than expect a rain of nuclear-capped missiles to drop down on them out of space.

If the U.N. fails to act—if the Soviet Union fails to comply with an almost universal opposition to toying with or threatening the lives of millions of people—then history may well hold them accountable for gross negligence and perhaps wholesale massacre.

HEARINGS BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

During the past days, the Foreign Relations Committee has been conducting hearings under the auspices of reviewing U.S. policy relating to the U-2 flight and the unfortunate outcome of the Paris conference.

At the outset, I supported the idea of hearings on the topic. As a principal, I felt the Members of Congress—particularly of the Foreign Relations Committee—and the American people—have a right to know the facts behind the case.

Moreover I felt certain the executive branch would cooperate fully—as they have—in providing the necessary information. Unfortunately, the complexion of the hearings—instead of attempting to get at the facts—sometimes has taken on the features of a search for political needles in a globally explosive haystack. We recognize, of course, that 1960 is a campaign year. However, the eyes and ears of the Communist world—overtly and covertly—are attuned to the hearings, as well as to the public discussions, particularly by political candidates—on our role in the U-2 incident; too, they are ready and willing to capitalize on such information for propaganda purposes.

Consequently, the challenges of our time demand of all of us—particularly in public life—a heroic, self-disciplined effort to serve national, ahead of personal, objectives.

Recently the Washington Star published an editorial entitled "Tass on the Job." Reflecting the way the official Soviet news agency is attuned to our conduct here in this country, particularly on the subject of the U-2 flight, I request unanimous consent to have the editorial printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TASS ON THE JOB

The Washington Bureau of Tass, the official Soviet news agency, is not letting any grass grow under his feet. Certainly the man in charge—Mikhail R. Sagatelyan—has shown splendid initiative in connection with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its inquiry into the why and wherefores of the downing of our U-2 spy plane deep inside Russia.

At any rate, having heard of the committee's decision to publish censored copies of the testimony before it, Mr. Sagatelyan has lost not a minute in ordering the official transcripts. These promise to be highly informative, and they should cost the Kremlin only a few dollars, relatively speaking. The whole thing, obviously, will be a tremendous bargain in that sense—so much so that Mr. Sagatelyan, if he has the heart of a sport, or is under instructions from the blow-hot-blow-cold Kremlin to ease tensions temporarily in Washington, ought to order drinks on the house for everybody he happens to find in the Press Club bar.

Anyhow, an American correspondent would do the same in Moscow if the Kremlin served up little tidbits of information about a similar investigation into Nikita Khrushchev's conduct of affairs before, during, and after the abortive summit conference in Paris. Why can't we have this sort of reciprocity? We pause for reply from Moscow, and also from Mr. Sagatelyan right here in our own hometown.

BORINQUEN HOME CORP.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1452, S. 2770. I understand that the objection to its consideration, raised on the call of the calendar, has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2770) for the relief of Borinquen Home Corp.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after "\$19,204.14", to strike out the comma and "together with interest on such sum at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from August 7, 1948, to the date of the enactment of this Act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Borinquen Home Corporation of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the sum of \$19,204.14. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of such Corporation against the United States for compensation or work performed by such Corporation pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Corporation and the Tenth Naval District, Department of the Navy, for the construction of two storm sewers for the use of the San Patricio Naval Project: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MODIFICATION OF TRUST INSTRUMENT EXECUTED BY JAMES B. WILBUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1485, S. 1321.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1321) to authorize the Attorney General to consent on behalf of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board to a modification of a trust instrument executed by James B. Wilbur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to take such action, on behalf of and in the name of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, as he may determine to be necessary to give the consent of that Board to the entry of an appropriate decree for such modification of the terms of a supplemental indenture executed

farmers, farm women, farm leaders, teachers, scientists, inventors, governmental leaders, and other individuals who have helped make this Nation great by their outstanding contributions to the establishment, development, advancement, or improvement of agriculture in the United States of America.

The Agricultural Hall of Fame is to be financed entirely from private sources, and the committee has been assured that the project will continue to be self-supporting.

The committee believes that this legislation has a meritorious purpose and is deserving of Federal recognition by receiving a Federal charter. Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 5789, without amendment.

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, AGRICULTURAL HALL OF FAME

(By Jack Jackson, executive director, May 20, 1960)

In this my first report as your executive director, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to be officially associated with the Agricultural Hall of Fame. I want to pledge my all-out devotion to the job and to objectives sought through our Institution.

Perhaps I can best explain my confidence in the Agricultural Hall of Fame—and my appreciation for the opportunity to be associated with it—by pointing out that no representative of the organization ever approached me with an offer of—or even to ask if I were interested in—the position of executive director.

My being with you today is a result of action which I personally initiated; this followed a lengthy—and I believe rather thorough—study of problems and opportunities involved.

This study revealed many potential problems; it revealed existing problems.

These problems, however, are nothing like as serious as those which confronted leaders who had the task of developing most of the worthwhile institutions we enjoy today.

I know of no really worthwhile project, organization or institution which ever came into being and flourished without presenting problems to be solved.

Far more important than problems revealed, my study of situations relating to the Agricultural Hall of Fame resulted in a personal conviction that we have within our total agricultural interests—and within the membership of this board of governors—the type of leadership which can and will develop a satisfactory solution to problems involved.

It was this conviction which resulted in my decision to request an opportunity to become officially associated with the Agricultural Hall of Fame. This decision was made even though I was, at that time, associated with a mature and highly regarded organization—an organization offering security, pleasant working conditions, and an opportunity to serve many of the objectives sought through the Agricultural Hall of Fame.

This decision I have not regretted. Every major development observed since reporting here May 1 has strengthened my confidence in the Agricultural Hall of Fame, its leadership, and in opportunities it offers for serving agriculture and America.

You will see evidence of a number of these encouraging developments later in the day. I am particularly gratified by Mr. Turner's presence and by his agreement to become chairman of our board.

Even though we do not know at this point what action you will take in regard to proposed amendments to our bylaws, the proposals themselves—and general agreement observed in regard to them—are highly encouraging, as is the fact that several outstanding members of this board have agreed to serve as members of our executive committee, if it is expanded as proposed.

These proposed amendments are highly significant; they represent joint efforts and recommendations of broad segments of this board. Those who developed the suggested amendments are to be commended. It is my hope that you will give them careful consideration and appropriate action, as I am sure you will.

Actions of chambers of commerce and other civic groups and leaders of Greater Kansas City have also been highly encouraging. Current activities of these groups clearly show that they mean business—that they are prepared to provide support necessary for the successful development of the agricultural hall of fame.

Also encouraging is ample evidence of unqualified support by officials of the State of Kansas. Official State action is responsible for much of our progress, and incidentally this is also true of Wyandotte County. I mention Kansas before referring to Missouri, only because Kansas is more directly involved insofar as site development is concerned. Evidence of support from Missouri is equally encouraging.

Reports on statewide campaigns planned or now underway in Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin are gratifying. A number of other States have informed us that they are ready to start campaigns the minute we are in a position to provide the assistance necessary for getting them underway.

There is ample evidence of continued interest and support by land-grant colleges, county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, the press, radio and TV, and other groups with an interest in objectives of the Agricultural Hall of Fame.

And, finally, the presence of such a large number at this meeting is both significant and heartening. Communications from members expressing regrets of their inability to attend indicate that many others share your interest in matters to be considered.

Because of all these currently existing situations, my personal confidence in, and enthusiasm for, the Agricultural Hall of Fame, and in the leadership behind it, is at an all-time high. I am sure that results of this meeting will support that confidence.

This report contains little reference to activities of the headquarters office of the hall of fame. This is because a fund raising report to be given by Mr. Mains will include information on most of our recent activities and because a number of "housekeeping type of problems" were discussed with your executive committee last night.

Even though my association with the Hall has been brief, it is my belief that observations made during the period merit a couple of recommendations.

First, our need for funds and requests for assistance by States interested in getting campaigns underway make it clear that we need at least one additional staff man—a man familiar with problems and objectives of this organization—to serve as a field service representative of the Agricultural Hall of Fame. It is our plan for both Mr. Mains and myself to devote a considerable portion of our efforts to this type of work in the immediate future. However, experience has shown that at least 2, and preferably 3, weeks are required to provide assistance necessary in getting an adequate statewide campaign underway.

Thus, the services of at least one additional man are essential if we are to effectively take advantage of interest that has been created in the Agricultural Hall of Fame campaign.

It is my recommendation that the board authorize the hiring of a man with the qualifications and for the purposes mentioned.

Also, associated with individuals making up this board are many of the Nation's best qualified specialists in public relations. A number of these have voluntarily pledged

their support in connection with our public relations interests. A well planned and properly executed program of public relations is—and will continue to be—one of the greatest needs of the Agricultural Hall of Fame.

Accordingly it is recommended that this board authorize the development of a public relations committee, to advise and assist in planning and conducting an effective program of public relations.

Gentlemen, it has been a pleasure; I am looking forward to the remainder of this meeting and a long association with this board and with the Agricultural Hall of Fame.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 5789) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC TIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1483, S. 1957.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1957) to encourage the discovery, development, and production of domestic tin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Senate bill 1957 is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, this bill has been under consideration for several years. As a matter of fact, the late Senator Kerr Scott, of North Carolina, traveled to Nome, Alaska, and held hearings on the bill. Other hearings have been held here in the city of Washington.

As the report on the bill discloses, the bill offers an opportunity, which may or may not be successful, to develop a domestic source of tin, an essential product. It is not pretended that the bill will make it possible for the domestic requirements for tin to be met; but the bill will provide a means, and at a relatively modest cost, to discover what tin

resources may be found in the United States.

The bill applies to the entire Nation. The truth is that the Seward Peninsula, in Alaska, is regarded as the most likely source of tin; and it is felt that under the prices established by the bill, miners would become interested and would explore and exploit what many of us believe are the very substantial resources yet to be discovered in that particular area, and perhaps elsewhere in Alaska, and perhaps in the other States.

Mr. President, the bill will have another great advantage—namely, it will provide work opportunities for our Eskimo people in northwestern Alaska. In large measure they lack employment at this time, and must be supported—much against their desire—by government welfare of one kind or another.

Mr. President, I trust that the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 1957) was passed.

AUTHORIZATION OF LEASING OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA BY SEALED COMPETITIVE BIDDING OR AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1551, Senate bill 3545.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3545) to amend section 4 of the act of January 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a (c)), and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I observe on the minority calendar some question as to whether the report of the Interior Department has been filed. Let me ask the Senator from Alaska whether the report has been filed.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, this is one of the situations in which the mechanics do not quite catch up with the intentions of the Department. The Interior Department report has been written, and it is favorable; and it is now before the Bureau of the Budget. But it has not been received here, formally. I know of no reason at all to believe that the Bureau of the Budget will not approve, because obviously the bill is in the public interest. But the Interior Department does approve.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3545?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3545) to amend section 4 of the act of January 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a (c)), and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no

amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3545) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 4 of the Act of January 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a(c)), is amended by inserting after the word "auction" the following: "or leasing by means of sealed competitive bidding," and by deleting, in the clause following the words "public auction" and inserting in lieu thereof "sale or lease."

Sec. 2. The said Act is further amended by striking the word "Territory" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the word "State."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD on excerpt from the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on Senate bill 3545—namely, through and including the letter directed to my colleague from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] by Henry J. Camarot.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 1490) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3545) to amend section 4 of the act of January 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a(c)), and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Committee action was unanimous.

The measure was considered by the Public Lands Subcommittee and by the full committee, and no objection was heard to enactment of the bill.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

S. 3545 would amend the 1929 statute granting 100,000 acres of public lands in the then territory of Alaska to the territory for the support of the Agricultural College and School of Mines (45 Stat. 1091). Section 4 of the law provided that these lands could be sold or leased by the territory only at public auction to the highest bidder. Such leasing by public auction is contrary to general leasing practices, which is most usually conducted by secret sealed bids, and experience has shown that higher prices for lands of this type can be obtained through such sealed competitive bidding. The State of Alaska employs the method of sealed competitive bidding for leasing of its lands as does the Federal Government in many instances.

The bill would remove this present restriction on the Agricultural College and School of Mines lands by authorizing the leasing of such lands by sealed competitive bidding, as well as at public auction, after public advertisement in the manner prescribed in the statute. The committee is convinced the proposed change will bring increased revenues to the State for educational purposes.

A minor amendment would change the reference in the statute to the "Territory" of Alaska to the "State," consistent with the granting of statehood to Alaska.

The committee sets forth for the information of the Senate a letter from the counsel of the university to Senator GRUENING of Alaska stating the practical aspects of the problem. The U.S. Department of Justice has stated that under the present law the lands may be sold or leased only at public auction in accordance with the limitations set forth in section 4 of the present law;

hence the proposed legislation is necessary if the State to receive maximum revenues.

The text of the letter from the counsel of the university is as follows:

McNEALY, MERDES & CAMAROT,
Fairbanks, Alaska, April 15, 1960.

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ERNEST: As you may know, this firm represents the University of Alaska and we are writing you on behalf of the board of regents, presently in session.

The problem briefly is this: In 1929 Congress granted to the territory of Alaska 100,000 acres to be selected and used for the benefit of the University of Alaska. Control over these lands including selection and disposal was granted to the board of regents. This grant was confirmed by the Statehood Act and control apparently left in the board of regents by the State.

The method of disposing of these lands (sale or lease) appears, however, still to be governed by the original granting act which established a variety of conditions including a specific method of disposal (i.e., public auction). This method of disposal of the lands was probably satisfactory in 1929, particularly when nonmineral lands were involved. Conducting a sale on the courthouse steps was not difficult and the prices received on the one sale held were satisfactory.

At the present time, however, the university is dealing with mineral lands, the right to which was granted and confirmed by section 6(i) of the Statehood Act. Here the public auction procedure would yield very little in comparison to the lease or sale on sealed bids. This latter procedure is followed not only in the Federal Government but also the State under the Land Act (ch. 169 SLA 1959). If the university were to be required to continue to follow the procedure outlined in the grant, it would not only be in the horse-and-buggy stage of leasing practices but it would impose on prospective mineral lease bidders the requirement of being thoroughly familiar with three different methods of leasing mineral lands in Alaska. That factor alone would be discouraging to some bidders. Even more discouraging to the university's board of regents is the knowledge that public auction procedures bring a considerably lower return to be placed in the fund for the support of the university than would be gained from the sealed bid method.

We have this day written to the Attorney General of the United States (copy attached) advising him that the university intends to proceed with the sealed bid method of leasing mineral lands of the university. We have requested him to voice any objections he might have to this procedure which we believe is within the spirit of the conditions of the grant. Under the grant the Attorney General has the right to enforce the conditions of the grant if disposal is not made in substantial conformity to the grant. We don't want to jump the gun and request useless congressional action if the Attorney General agrees that the sealed bid method of disposal instead of public auction is in substantial conformity with the grant, but we did want you to be aware of this problem which the university faces and will possibly need your assistance.

Sincerest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

McNEALY, MERDES & CAMAROT.

By HENRY J. CAMAROT.

DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1553, House bill 2565.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. Are there amendments to be proposed to the bill? The Chair hears none.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the President be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 31, 1960.

The Honorable HUBERT HUMPHREY,
The U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Thank you for your telegram regarding aid to the government and people of Chile in the present emergency caused by the devastating earthquakes there in recent days. I assure you that we are doing everything we possibly can, both governmental-wise and by coordination with volunteer relief agencies.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

AID TO CHILE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on May 27, I addressed the Senate on the question of providing increased U.S. Government assistance to the stricken people of Chile, whose sufferings from earthquake and tidal wave have now been compounded by the rigors of the South American winter.

At that time I praised the action of our Government in flying to Chile over 400 medical personnel and several hundred tons of equipment. But I also urged the President of the United States to follow up this initial aid with a massive seallift of food, medical supplies, clothing, shelter, personnel, and other assistance to the stricken Chilean people.

Since that time, the President of the United States has made a public appeal to our people to support the effort of the American Red Cross to raise funds and supplies for the Chilean people; and I am pleased to hear that through the American Red Cross and other nongovernmental institutions something over \$400,000 had been raised as of several days ago. Our Government has announced, I understand, the availability of some \$500,000 worth of foodstuffs, as well, in the form of title 3, Public Law 480 food already in Chile.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, by comparison with the desperate need in Chile and with the staggering dimensions of the problem of the Chilean people, the U.S. Government has not yet rendered assistance of more than token size. This great and powerful country, this Nation with its traditions of generosity and compassion, has a right to be represented in the case of the great Chilean disaster by a Government that is willing to act in the name of the American people by sending massive, immediate, and continuing aid to the suffering Chilean people.

In a telegram to the President of the United States on May 27, I had asked that a followup seallift to Chile be initiated at once. Within 2 days, I learned that the Commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier, had requested permission of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to load a fast LST with needed supplies and rush it to Chile, and that other shipments were under consideration by the Joint Chiefs.

Since that time I have received from the President a letter which indicates that nothing of this kind will be undertaken.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am saddened, as I have frequently been saddened, by the lethargy of a Government which is over and over again content to make a gesture, without a follow-up program, in areas of critical need. Yes, the airlift to Chile was a noble gesture, welcomed warmly by the Chilean people.

But where is the followup? Where is the continuing aid? Where are the Chilean people, with a quarter of the nation homeless, with their schools and hospitals in rubble, with their limited finances strained to the breaking point, to find the wherewithal to rebuild?

We are not talking about a disaster that involves 500 or 1,000 people. Millions of people are involved. Winter is coming on. Whole cities have been destroyed. There is a lack of shelter, there is a lack of adequate clothing, food, even water.

As a matter of fact what is happening to Chile is second only to what would happen as a result of a major military invasion of the country. I am sure our fellow Americans know what we have done in the way of aid to those countries that have suffered from the holocaust of war, the effects of bombs and fire. Indeed, the earthquakes and the terrible disasters which the people of Chile have suffered are equal in dimensions to the tragedy of a war.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Minnesota has made a good point. Is there not a tendency by many of us to forget, because we live in the northern hemisphere, that the seasons are exactly the opposite in the southern hemisphere?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct. In fact, the kind of weather in Chile now is somewhat like the weather we get in Minnesota in December and January. Even though my State is one of the most beautiful areas in the world, there is a tendency for it to get chilly in December—and I use the word “chilly.”

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it possible that the President's staff has forgotten a simple geographic fact and does not realize that winter is coming on in Chile? Is it possible they think it is summer time in Chile and that it will be as warm there as it will be in the District of Columbia?

Mr. HUMPHREY. May I say to the Senator that in the wintertime it is chilly

in Chile. It is very cold right now. The weather has been very severe, which, as I have said, only points up the trouble the people are having.

Mr. President, it is not sufficient for our Government to send four field hospitals and then to step back gracefully and permit the American Red Cross to assume the entire burden.

Other governments, with resources that cannot be compared with those of the Government of the United States, have commenced programs of followup aid on a massive scale. Indeed, the response of many governments to the sufferings of the Chilean people should be an inspiration to the United States.

My information is several days old, Mr. President, as I have been unable to secure a report as of this date on the kind and magnitude of foreign governmental aid to the people of Chile. I understand that a comprehensive report is being prepared by the Organization of American States.

But there is sufficient information available to illuminate a worldwide outpouring of aid to Chile that must gladden the heart of every man and woman.

From all over Latin America, even from nations who themselves are struggling with deep problems of poverty, assistance to Chile has been massive.

Two under secretaries of two Argentinian departments are personally coordinating official help to Chile. At least two airlifts have been begun, and a special train sent to Chile. At least three great ships have been loaded with thousands of tons of supplies in Argentinian ports bound for Chile. The Argentinian Government has asked its Parliament for 50 million Argentine pesos as a cash contribution to the Chilean people. Almost all the provincial governments of Argentina have also provided cash contributions. Private efforts have included a spontaneous volunteering of service by hundreds of Argentinian doctors and nurses, medical supplies by Argentinian medical supply houses. The University of Buenos Aires has offered to help rebuild and equip the laboratories of the Chilean universities. The leading prelate of the Catholic Church in Argentina has personally undertaken to rally contributions from Roman Catholics throughout Argentina.

The Government of Mexico has loaded and sent to Chile a 10,000-ton ship with clothing and food, as well as all the necessary materials to rebuild Chilean schools. In addition, the Mexican Government has voted that 10 percent of its quota to the Organization of American States be set aside for direct aid to Chile, and has offered to guarantee any loan which the Government of Chile may request for rebuilding and rehabilitation from any source.

Cuba has made a contribution to Chile of \$800,000 in sugar and \$200,000 in cash. A Cuban ship has been sent with several hundred tons of emergency supplies to Chile. A four-plane airlift has been sent with medical supplies.

Brazil has provided \$800,000 in cash to the Chileans, including a vote of Parliament of \$600,000 of new money. The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs has

personally taken charge of organizing the Brazilian relief effort, and, among other assistance, has sent 100,000 sacks of coffee to the Chileans.

President Betancourt of Venezuela has made a personal appeal to the heads of all American Governments to pool their resources for long-term collateral assistance to the Chileans in rebuilding their country. In addition, the Venezuelans have sent medical supplies and doctors by plane, and there is a nationwide collection of several hundred thousand dollars being sent to Chile.

Ships, planes, supplies have all been sent by other Latin American countries—such as Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay—where the Paraguayan President personally headed the collection of a large cash contribution to Chile—the Dominican Republic, Uruguay. In Panama important amounts of food and clothing were several days ago awaiting transportation to Chile. The Peruvians have sent at least a three-plane airlift with medical supplies and personnel, and have sent the Destroyer *Castilla* loaded with medicine, food, and clothing to Chile.

The Spanish Government has organized an airlift to Chile to bring in public contributions to the Chileans, and has offered a million pesetas to the Chilean Government.

The West Germans have offered a million marks in cash to the Chileans, as well as a large public subscription of cash and supplies through the German Red Cross. A ship has been sent with field hospitals loaded. The West German Minister of the Interior has been in Chile to gather firsthand information on the disaster, and to prepare the ground for helping to rebuild the shattered city of Valdivia.

The Canadians have sent an airlift and field hospital, and the Canadian Government has made available a million dollars in food supplies, including salt pork and wheat flour. The Canadian Red Cross has been active.

Great Britain has sent an airlift of medical supplies, clothing, and food, and a great public collection is taking place. The Red Cross in Holland, Sweden, and New Zealand have been very active.

The French Government has made a cash contribution of some 150,000 heavy francs, and a committee for Chilean relief has been organized in Paris.

Italy is shipping large quantities of relief material to Chile.

Japan has sent, in addition to a cash contribution, a mission of technicians to assist the Chileans in antisismic construction.

The Soviet Union, as of several days ago, had announced they would begin an airlift to Chile.

This is only a partial listing of the many governmental and nongovernmental efforts which have been initiated in the form of emergency and long-term aid to the Chilean people.

Mr. President, I hope that the U.S. Government will give careful thought to the undertaking of a very strong program of support for the rebuilding of the shattered Chilean economy.

Let us have some followthrough, Mr. President. Here is a challenge worthy of the American democracy—the opportunity to help a fellow people rise from their ruins—as we have done before.

I can think of nothing that would be of greater assistance in improving relationships between the United States and Latin America than such an act of compassion and charity.

This is strictly and wholeheartedly within the traditions of our country. Chile today actually needs a kind of Marshall plan to help rebuild its economy. I am afraid far too little is understood in this country of the disaster which has befallen the people of and the economy of the country of Chile. It is, as I said before, as if a major war had taken place and the country was devastated.

Mr. President, I wish again to associate myself with the distinguished assistant majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD], the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] in urging that the President request Congress to provide additional funds, as authorized, for the foreign-aid contingency fund, and that the President make an immediate offer to the Government of Chile of major financial and other assistance toward the rehabilitation of that country.

Mr. President, I suggest that, although substantial sums were cut from the foreign-aid bill for military assistance to Latin American countries, even more money could be cut, and that money could be turned over to a fund for developing and rebuilding the economy of the nation of Chile. This would do great good for the people, and I am sure would stand us well in the years to come.

I am certain that Congress will respond generously to any request which the President may make. It is imperative that the executive branch of the Government survey the damage and present to the Congress a report as to what has really happened, giving the dimensions and the scope of the losses and the damage to life and property. If there is a need for any additional assistance by the Government of the United States, I am confident the Congress will respond at once.

Our hearts go out to the people of Chile. As every one of us knows, the disaster continues. Even this morning there were additional tremors, additional earthquakes, which are taking their toll. Now, if ever, the American people, through their Government, should make it clear to the people of Latin America that our hearts, our minds, and our resources are with them.

Mr. President, the importance of Government action in mobilizing the resources of the Nation in behalf of the Chilean people is vividly demonstrated by a telephone call I received this morning from a lady in Fairbault, Minn. She told me that the citizens of Fairbault have for 1 week been desperately trying to get one of the voluntary agencies to pick up and send to Chile 3 tons of good warm wool clothing and blankets. The agencies are apparently swamped with

the magnitude of the task, and cannot make the arrangements.

I have personally asked the armed services to step in to arrange transportation to the appropriate airfield or shipping point of this material. It is exactly what the Chileans need most desperately now, as I was told by a representative of the Chilean Embassy. The people of Chile now need winter clothing. They need blankets. They need help which will tide them through the crucial months of this winter.

I am much pleased that the citizens of Fairbault, Minn., out of the generosity of their hearts, have gathered together 3 tons of clothing and blankets. I hope transportation will be arranged promptly. We have transport planes at the airfield at Minneapolis, only approximately 45 miles from Fairbault. Those planes sit idle day after day. Only occasionally are they airborne, and then because of the necessity that the pilots have a certain amount of time in the air as pilots. Those aircraft can be utilized to transport this material to a proper point of departure for shipment either by water or by air. I hope that the Air Force of the United States will respond at once, and that the Navy will respond at once.

The point is, Mr. President, the task is too big for the voluntary agencies. They need help—organized, massive, and thorough help—to get the donations of many thousands of Americans actually into the hands of the Chilean people.

Mr. President, I say again, as I said on May 27, that the need for the proposal I advanced some time ago, in cooperation with a number of my colleagues, for the White Fleet—a fleet of mercy ships—becomes ever more obvious. What a wonderful thing it would have been on the occasion of this terrible disaster if we had had in the Caribbean, or in the Pacific, or nearby, a task force of mercy ships—ships which had been taken out of the mothball fleet, ships which had been rehabilitated for civilian purposes, ships which had food aboard, as well as medical supplies and medical personnel. These ships would have their own electrical power, and would be hospital ships ready to go on a mission of mercy. This would have been a tremendous force for good in these recent weeks.

FREE OR REDUCED-RATE TRANSPORTATION FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONAL PERSONS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask the Presiding Officer to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 4049.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4049) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation for certain additional persons, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

citizens' commission. It made recommendations that were highly useful and productive. The Government of Great Britain has used royal commissions with excellent results.

All we do in the resolution is to lift our sights and apply the precedent that we have used so well in other fields to the common problems faced by the NATO nations in strengthening the NATO alliance.

I submit that the resolution is in the best tradition of free societies. Our individual citizen is the finest product of Western civilization. Let us use him to the best advantage. Let us remember that the most important advances which have been made in our long quest for freedom have not been the acts of duly constituted governments, but have been the actions taken by free citizens in conventions assembled. Therefore, inasmuch as the joint resolution is supported by the administration, the State Department, the Vice President, and has been endorsed by the NATO parliamentarians' conference, and unanimously endorsed by the Citizens' Atlantic Conference in London last year, and has the majority support of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it ought properly to be approved by the Senate as a whole. I hope it will be so approved in the coming vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment. If no amendment is to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 170) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that request?

Mr. RUSSELL. I withhold it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired.

Mr. RUSSELL. I withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], if present and voting, would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

[No. 217]

YEAS—51

Bartlett	Hartke	Magnuson
Beall	Hayden	Monroney
Bush	Hill	Morse
Carlson	Humphrey	Morton
Carroll	Jackson	Moss
Case, N.J.	Javits	Murray
Church	Johnson, Tex.	Muskie
Clark	Keating	Pastore
Cooper	Kefauver	Proxmire
Dodd	Kennedy	Randolph
Douglas	Kuchel	Scott
Engle	Long, Hawaii	Smathers
Fong	Long, La.	Sparkman
Fulbright	Lusk	Symington
Gore	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Gruening	McGee	Yarborough
Hart	McNamara	Young, Ohio

NAYS—44

Aiken	Dirksen	McClellan
Allott	Dworshak	Mansfield
Anderson	Eastland	Martin
Bennett	Ellender	Prouty
Bible	Ervin	Robertson
Bridges	Frear	Russell
Brunsdale	Goldwater	Saltonstall
Byrd, Va.	Green	Schoeppel
Byrd, W. Va.	Hickenlooper	Smith
Cannon	Holland	Stennis
Capehart	Hruska	Talmadge
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S.C.	Thurmond
Chavez	Jordan	Williams, Del.
Cotton	Kerr	Young, N. Dak.
Curtis	Lausche	

NOT VOTING—5

Butler	Mundt	Wiley
Hennings	O'Mahoney	

So the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 170) was passed.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, about a week ago—I think it was a week ago today, or yesterday—I gave notice that on tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, the Subcommittee of the Judiciary, to which Senate bill 3548, to amend the Norris-La Guardia Act, the National Labor Relations Act, and the Railway Labor Act, had been referred, would begin a series of hearings on that bill. I did not know at that time, of course, that it was contemplated—if it was contemplated then—that the Senate would go into session tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. In view of that development, it appears necessary for the subcommittee to get consent of the Senate for it to proceed with hearings tomorrow, if the hearings are to proceed.

I may state this is a bill of considerable interest to many people, both those supporting the measure and those opposing it. I had hoped we could make a little progress in the hearings.

For reasons stated, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sub-

committee of the Judiciary Committee to which I have referred may proceed tomorrow with the hearings as scheduled, notwithstanding the fact that the Senate will convene at 9:30 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGEE in the chair). Is there objection? Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection.

DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISH AND GAME CONSERVATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Displaced by other legislation
ELIMINATION OF AFFIDAVIT OF DISLOYALTY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1411, Senate bill 2929.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2929) to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of belief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senate has just voted to proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2929; and I hope we may be able to act on that measure before we conclude our deliberations this evening. I would expect the Senate to stay in session this evening, if necessary, in order to vote on that bill.

I expect our consideration of Senate bill 2929 to be followed by consideration of the Department of Defense appropriation bill, Calendar 1614, House bill 11998. It is a very important bill, and it will need to go to conference. If there is any unreasonable delay, we might have to set aside any pending business in order to proceed to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration of House bill 11998, the Department of Defense appropriation bill—and let me say that I have talked about this matter to the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. CHAVEZ], to the minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], and to other members of the Appropriations Committee—there be a

time limitation of not to exceed 40 minutes, on each amendment and not to exceed 3 hours on the bill, to be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it expected that the Department of Defense appropriation bill will be called up yet today?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; unless we proceed much faster than we anticipate. But we do not think so.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then I withdraw the reservation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand that the Senator from Texas has requested unanimous consent that the time available for debate on the Department of Defense appropriation bill be limited to a total of 3 hours, and that there be a limit of 40 minutes on each amendment, with the time available to be equally divided?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes. The chairman of the committee suggested a total of 2 hours on the bill and 30 minutes on each amendment. We talked to various members of the committee, and we thought that if we provided more time on the bill, we would be able to yield some of the time available on the bill in order to provide additional time for the consideration of certain amendments for which further time might be desired.

So, at the suggestion of the members of the committee, we propose to increase to 3 hours the time available for debate on the bill, and to increase from 30 minutes to 40 minutes the time available for debate on each amendment.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Do I correctly understand that the bill calls for appropriations of approximately \$41 billion?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. \$40,384 million.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I do not believe we should enter into a time limitation in regard to debate on that bill before we see what Senators will offer amendments and before we understand what the amendments amount to. I do not have any amendments in mind, but at this time I feel constrained to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ELIMINATION OF AFFIDAVIT OF DISLOYALTY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2929) to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in order to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of belief.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, has Calendar 1411 Senate bill 2929, been made the pending business?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understand it is the so-called loyalty oath repeal bill, to repeal the disclaimer provision in connec-

tion with the loyalty oath under the National Defense Education Act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understand that measure is now the pending business, and I also understand there is no time limitation on the debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to say that we hope to conclude our action on that bill this evening, if we can do so, or as early as we can.

There is no certainty we shall not lay it aside from time to time for any conference report that might come before us, if it is urgent, or any matter of the highest priority, but we do want to get to a discussion of this bill as soon as possible.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I might say, insofar as my own information goes, there are at least a half a dozen speeches to be made, several of them rather extended, and this debate may run on for quite a while today, and, depending entirely on how late the Senate works tonight, could extend into tomorrow.

While I am about it, I should like to ask the majority leader whether an hour for convening tomorrow has been set.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An order has been agreed to that the Senate meet at 9:30 in the morning.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the Defense Department Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has been working practically from the first of February until now on the Defense Department appropriation bill. It is the largest appropriation bill that ever comes before the Senate. As chairman of the subcommittee, and I believe I have the support of the members of the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle, I wish to say it is necessary that we pass this bill at the earliest possible moment. It is a national security bill, and no other bill that comes before this body has more to do with our security than this appropriation bill. So I should like to beg the indulgence of the Senate to get to work on it. I do not care how long it takes, or how many Senators want to speak on it, but I should like to have the Senate start on its consideration.

I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] will support me in my statement.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, the Senator from New Mexico is entirely correct. The sooner we get to it, the better.

MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRIVATE ECONOMY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JAVITS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the RECORD, following my remarks, an address by the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], at the Centennial Commence-

ment of the New York Medical College and Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital on June 7.

I wish to call attention to this fine presentation for two particular reasons:

The senior Senator from New York has seized an excellent opportunity to tell an important segment of the medical profession the facts about, and the need for legislation on health insurance for the aged. It is necessary that we have the understanding and cooperation of the medical profession in working out a solution to this problem.

It also gives me an opportunity, as one of the cosponsors of S. 3350, the Javits health insurance bill, to repeat my plea, from the floor of the Senate, for hearings before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The eight cosponsors of S. 3350 have repeatedly asked for hearings so that we may have an exploration of the different proposals and their relative merits.

I trust this request will be granted by the distinguished chairman, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], who has assigned these bills to the subcommittee chairman, my friend the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], who has so well demonstrated his devoted interest in the welfare of our senior citizens.

The Senate should have its own bill up for discussion, particularly in view of the fact that the revised House bill for such purpose is tied in with social security amendments legislation, although in themselves the health insurance features have no connection with the social security tax. What the prospects for this proposal are in the House, or before the Senate Finance Committee, are conjecture at this point.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRIVATE ECONOMY (Address by Senator JAVITS)

We stand on the threshold of a revolution in health care not only for our senior citizens but also for all adult Americans. I believe we are on the way to the highest medical standards on earth. We can achieve that objective by the expansion and extension of our country's medical school and hospital facilities to keep pace with the growth of our population; by increasing the size and scope of our medical research effort; and by Government-private cooperative action to achieve effective health care for our older citizens.

Part of this revolution is being brought about by the Federal Government's recognition of its share of the responsibility for the well-being of the people. In the last 30 years public spending for health care has risen to more than 13 times the 1929 level while private spending has increased only 5 times.

Today \$1 out of every \$20 in the Federal budget is allocated for health and health-related purposes; the total amount of Federal funds in this for fiscal 1961 is \$3.8 billion. Out of this total, \$531 million is being spent for medical research, and 12 Federal agencies are engaged in this medical research. In addition to this activity on the home front, the United States is also a member of three intergovernmental organizations which have major worldwide health programs and a member of 11 other organizations with limited health programs. In

and social development in the Ryukyu Islands. p. D600

0. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 12231, the military construction appropriation bill for 1961. p. D600

0. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Armed Services Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5040, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. p. D600

1. MINERALS. Sen. Allott inserted a short summary of the Senate passed bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920. p. 12972

June 23, 1960

Alaska, for use ... as a Nike range"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
p. 13090

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that on Thurs., June 30, the Private Calendar will be called (p. 13035), and that, under a unanimous consent agreement, any vote on Sat., June 25, would be postponed until Mon., June 27 (p. 13071).

SENATE

12. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Passed without amendment H. R. 12705, to extend for 60 days until August 30, 1960, the time during which slaughterers and processors, who have contracted for the purchase of the equipment necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of the Humane Slaughter Act, may have to comply with the provisions of the Act (p. 12945). Earlier this bill had been reported without amendment by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (no written report) (p. 12939). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 3557, to expand and extend the saline water conversion research program (S. Rept. 1668). p. 12939
14. WILDLIFE. Passed with amendment H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (pp. 12954-6). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Allott to exempt all provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act from provisions of this bill (p. 12956).
15. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2587, to require an Act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government (S. Rept. 1669). p. 12939
16. RESEARCH. Passed with amendment S. 2692, to establish a ten-year oceanographic research program. pp. 12975-89
17. WATER RESOURCES; INTERNATIONAL DAM. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12263, to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the U. S. and Mexico of a major international storage dam on the Rio Grande, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 3, 1944 (S. Rept. 1670). p. 13939
18. RYUKYU ISLANDS. The Armed Services Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 1157, providing for the promotion of economic and social development in the Ryūkyu Islands. p. D600
19. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 12231, the military construction appropriation bill for 1961. p. D600
20. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Armed Services Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5040, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. p. D600
21. MINERALS. Sen. Allott inserted a short summary of the Senate passed bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920. p. 12972

22. MUTUAL SECURITY. Sen. Wiley stated, regarding the mutual security program cuts made by the House, "The Senate, I believe, will need to make restoration of such funds as are deemed essential to carry on our foreign and defense policies, in the interest of mutual security and peace," and inserted an article and a number of letters to back his position. pp. 12945-7
23. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. S. 3450, a bill to increase the authorized appropriation resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions was made the unfinished business. p. 13012

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. ROADS. Rep. Wright inserted an article on the total highway program and its principles, "The Gathering Storm in Highways." p. A5415
25. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Miss., discussing the "so-called consultant's report" on farm labor problems and stating that "it is inconceivable that actions should be based on the recommendations of four men who were picked because they knew so little about the problem," and inserting a Miss. Delta Council letter and analysis of the Mexican farm labor problem. pp. A5429-31

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. CONTRACTS. S. 3726, by Sen. McNamara (for himself, Sen. Clark, and Sen. Randolph), to eliminate discriminatory employment practices for reasons of age by Federal Government contractors and subcontractors; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of Sen. McNamara. pp. 12942-3
27. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. H. R. 12794, by Rep. Burleson, to provide that additional information shall be included in certain reports relating to the use of foreign currencies; to Foreign Affairs Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

28. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 3472, to extend the Defense Production Act, as amended, for an additional 2 years. S. Banking and Currency Committee.
29. FARM LABOR. H. R. 9872 and 10378, to provide certain payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural workers. H. Education and Labor Committee.
30. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7758 and 10695, improve administration of overseas activities of the Government of the U. S., and provide for the rotation in overseas assignments of certain civilian employees. S. Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
31. FOOD ADDITIVES. H. R. 7624 and S. 2197, to authorize the use of suitable color additives in or on foods, drugs, and cosmetics. H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
32. PURCHASING. Government procurement -- 1960. S. Select Committee on Small Business.
33. LABOR STANDARDS. Part 3, minimum wage-hour legislation (including appendix). H. Education and Labor Committee.

not as other forms of entertainment. Hotels and restaurants would tend to be encouraged to bill customers for entertainment items under the heading of food and beverages.

2. Definition of gifts: What is the scope of the term "gifts"? Under present law a gift other than a charitable contribution is actually not deductible. The business gifts which are deductible under present law are in fact expenses incurred with the view to business or professional benefits. Without clarification the proposal may be construed to deny a deduction for many normal and legitimate items of business expense for advertising or promoting good will.

The status of gifts, with reference both to their deductibility by the payor and their taxability in the hands of the recipient is one of the most difficult areas in the Internal Revenue Code. This is underscored by the action of the Supreme Court in its consideration of the problem in three cases decided June 13 where taxpayers contended that items received by them in various business relationships were nevertheless nontaxable gifts. Specific instances where the effects of the amendment may be unclear or give rise to difficulties include the treatment of gifts by employers to widows or other survivors of deceased employees, the status of expenses incurred by businesses for employee recreational facilities, scholarships, and fellowships, prizes, and awards, and gifts to retiring employees, etc.

3. Interplay of provisions relating to entertainment and gifts: What is the treatment of items which fall within the scope of both entertainment and gifts? For example, would food and beverage, regardless of the form in which provided, be deductible without dollar limitation? For example, would the expense of theater tickets, which was disallowed as an entertainment expense, nevertheless be deductible as a gift up to the \$10 limit? Would the form in which the tickets were given make any difference? In other words, if the recipients of the tickets accompanied the taxpayer to the theater would that be entertainment whereas if the tickets were given to him directly would that be a gift?

4. Dues in social, athletic, or sporting clubs: What is the scope of the prohibition against deducting dues in social, athletic, or sporting clubs or organizations? Is it intended to deny deductions for dues paid to businessmen's luncheon clubs, and various civic organizations such as Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, and Lions Clubs?

5. Discrimination among forms of entertainment: Not the least of the problems raised by the amendment is its discrimination in the tax treatment of different forms of entertainment. It seems difficult to defend a provision which would allow deductions for food and drink without limit if otherwise qualified as a business expense and yet disallow a more modest expenditure on such legitimate and effective ways of winning the good will of customers and clients as an invitation to a symphony concert or a tour of the taxpayer's plants or sales outlets and points of interest in the vicinity.

6. Status of employee facilities for recreation: It would seem that the proposed disallowance of entertainment expenses relates primarily to entertainment, lavish or modest (other than food or drink), for customers, business associates, suppliers, and highly paid executives of the business. However, it is broad enough to disallow expenses for facilities for maintaining recreational facilities for the general use of all employees, such as picnic grounds, golf courses, bowling alleys, and the like. In view of the sweeping nature of the language of the amendment the question is raised as to its impact on a wide range of business expenditures for facilities and programs which embody a substantial element of entertainment for employees. The deductibility of these expenditures has not hitherto been questioned.

7. The \$10 per person limit on gifts: Administration of the \$10 limit would involve administrative difficulties since it would be difficult to keep or audit records showing the cumulative amount of gifts to any one person in a taxable year. It would seem that the language of the proposed statute allows the first \$10 of a gift costing more than \$10. However, there are references in the floor debate which suggest that there is an intention to disallow entirely items costing over \$10. A further difficulty: a possible construction of the proposed statutory language which would suggest the \$10 per person rule to mean an average of \$10 per person.

8. Exception to the proposed rule where entertainment is the trade or business of the taxpayer and expenses are paid or incurred to further the trade or business: The apparent intent of this exception is to allow the theatrical producer or others in the entertainment business to deduct salaries paid entertainers. However, it appears from the literal wording of the amendment that it would allow anyone in the entertainment business, unlike all other businessmen, to deduct expenses in connection with the entertainment of clients, customers, and others.

The Treasury is prepared to cooperate with the tax-writing committees of Congress in developing any legislation which may be needed to eliminate abuses in this area. These abuses are in large part a matter of good business morality rather than a narrow tax question. Nevertheless, they can significantly affect the soundness and fairness of our tax structure.

We are continuing to study the technical and administrative difficulties involved in the amendment. We feel, however, that the problems described in this letter point up the difficulties involved in formulating a practicable and workable legislative solution.

Sincerely yours,

JACK W. GLASMANN,
Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, we hope this difficulty can be settled and that we shall be able to reach an agreeable compromise. However, I thought it was only fair to call to the attention of the Senate some of the problems presented by the amendment.

If the Senator from Pennsylvania wishes to have me do so I shall now be glad to yield to him. I should like to have him state what he intended, or did not intend, to be in his amendment.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware has just handed me what appears to be a four-page, closely typed letter from Mr. Glassman, assistant to the Secretary. He has placed it in the RECORD, so that I cannot have it copied. I should like to have the opportunity of using it for at least 3 minutes, so that I might answer the Senator as to what I intended in offering the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator can answer as to what he intended in offering the amendment, and the letter is now available to him.

Mr. CLARK. I cannot answer all the wild charges made in a fast speech based on a letter I am not allowed to read.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator is familiar with the rules of the Senate. He should know that this letter is now made available to every Senator before it goes to the printer.

I suggest that he read the letter.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may retain the letter sent from the office of the Sec-

retary long enough to have a Thermo-Fax copy made of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I shall not object, but I most respectfully point out that under the rules of the Senate the Senator already has that privilege. But if he wishes to get unanimous consent to have the letter, he may do so.

GREETINGS TO MISS HELEN KELLER

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1688, Senate Resolution 336, extending the greetings and best wishes of the Senate to Miss Helen Keller on the occasion of her 80th birthday, which will occur on June 27, 1960.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 336) extending greetings to Miss Helen Keller on the occasion of her 80th birthday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the resolution was unanimously reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and has the approval of the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Senator from Alabama for yielding to me to speak on this very graceful resolution. I congratulate him upon his action in submitting the measure and having it reported by the committee.

Miss Keller was born in Alabama. The Senator from Alabama may be justly proud of that fact, as may all the people of Alabama.

In recent years she has lived as a resident of Connecticut. I have had the pleasure of meeting her.

Miss Keller is deaf and blind, and has been practically all her life. Yet I think she has a greater perception of the important values of life than almost any of us who can see and hear. As evidence of that, I quote a little of her philosophy, which the Senator from Alabama placed in the report. She said:

The more we try to help each other and make life brighter, the happier we shall be.

Mr. President, by virtue of the authority vested in me as a U.S. Senator, I nominate Helen Keller as the All-American Woman of all time.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I, too, know Helen Keller; as a matter of fact, I met her at Westport, where my brother for many years had a summer home. I know of no person in our country more entitled to be honored, and I am sure there is none whose life is so inspiring.

I call the attention of Senators to the fact that a great play about Helen Keller's youth called "The Miracle Worker," is one of the great successes in New York. It is one of the most exciting and superb pieces of playwriting we have known in all the history of the theater, and subject acting by Miss Bancroft is wonderful.

Mr. HILL. I thank the distinguished Senator from New York, and also the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, for their very gracious and generous words.

Miss Helen Keller's accomplishments and the wonderful inspiration she has given to handicapped people everywhere on the earth are so well known that there is no need to set them forth here in detail.

As the Senator from Connecticut has said, Miss Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., and was made blind and deaf by disease while still an infant. She was imprisoned, as she later called it, in a "no world." The whole world knows of the challenging, inspiring story of how this pitiful child emerged into womanhood, and how, through her own determination and faith, and through the patient understanding and devotion of a dedicated teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan, she won her magnificent victory over darkness and defeat.

Miss Keller's personal victory turned her life and ambitions to the service of others.

The distinguished Senator from Connecticut has well quoted Miss Keller's words:

The more we try to help each other and make life brighter, the happier we shall be.

With this philosophy as her guide, Helen Keller has for more than half a century employed the symbol of her own hope and faith to the benefit of millions of her fellow handicapped in America and throughout the world.

Mr. President, to me, Helen Keller is the most remarkable person on this earth; and today I rejoice as the Senate of the United States adopts this resolution and sends its greetings and its best wishes to Miss Helen Keller, on the occasion of her 80th birthday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 336) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That, in recognition of the vast contributions made by Miss Helen Keller to the well-being of all humanity, the Senate hereby extends its greetings and best wishes to Miss Keller on the occasion of her eightieth birthday, which will occur on June 27, 1960.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit to Miss Helen Keller a copy of this resolution.

The preamble was agreed to.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN WAR-BUILT VESSELS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2618) to authorize the exchange of certain war-built vessels for more modern

and efficient war-built vessels owned by the United States, which were, on page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "(as defined in section 3b of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946)" and insert "(which are defined for purposes of this subsection as oceangoing vessels of 1,500 gross tons or over which were constructed or contracted for by the U.S. shipyards during the period beginning September 3, 1939, and ending September 2, 1945)", and on page 2, line 21, after "subsection," insert "In determining the value of the traded-in vessel or vessels the Secretary may take into consideration the cost to the owner of compliance with subparagraph (8), clauses (A) and (B), of this subsection."

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I join in the motion that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

DEVELOPMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISH AND GAME CONSERVATION

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1553, H.R. 2565, relating to wildlife conservation on military reservations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments, on page 2, line 1, after the word "special", to strike out "State"; in line 2, after the word "require", to strike out "this" and insert "the"; in line 8, after the word "to", to strike out "enforce" and insert "administer"; in line 9, after the word "fees", to strike out "therefor, acting as agent or agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides" and insert "therefor"; on page 3, line 2, after the word "collected", to strike out "or transferred"; and in line 16, after "85-337", to insert "nor as applying to national forest lands administered pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 655)".

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, the bill, H.R. 2565, provides a program for the cooperative use, conservative, and propagation of wildlife, fish, and game on military reservations. The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to carry out such programs in accordance with a plan mutually agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate

State agency of the State in which the reservation is located. Such cooperative plan may stipulate rules and regulations for hunting and fishing, for the issuance of hunting permits, and the collection of fees. The fees collected would be utilized for the protection, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife, and expended in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed to pursuant to this act.

In the 85th Congress we enacted Public Law 85-337, which provided for hunting and fishing activity on a military reservation. This bill is a slight amendment and addition to that act in that it permits the operation on military bases of programs for the cooperative use, conservation, and propagation of fish and wildlife in conjunction with State fish and game authorities.

That is all the bill does. There is no opposition to the bill that I know about.

I yield to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], who has a question to propound.

Mr. ALLOTT. Yes; I have several questions. I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

This bill poses two questions. I shall dispose of them one at a time. The first is, as I read the bill, it provides, really, for the earmarking of funds from such special fishing and hunting licenses as are granted by the commander of the local posts. Is that correct?

Mr. ENGLE. We call them permits. We did not want to intrude on the regular fish and game licenses. The State has to issue fish and game licenses. The public law to which I have just referred, Public Law 85-337, requires the issuance of fish and game licenses to hunt on military reservations. This is a special permit or license to utilize the benefits of any game propagation program, such as the stocking of fish, raising of pheasants, improvement of facilities for ducks, and matters of that sort.

In other words, it is a special fund. For example, 300 military persons on a base, as well as civilians, may get together. They may want to raise some pheasants on the base. They will put a dollar or two into a fund which will be used to carry out the game propagation program. Then those persons will be given special licenses or permits to hunt in that particular area for that particular bird, fish, or whatever. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. ALLOTT. I understand.

Beginning on line 6, page 2, of the bill, it provides that the commanding officer is authorized to administer the special hunting and fishing permits and to collect the fees, which is in accordance with what the Senator has just said on that point.

The next section, section 2, provides:

The Secretary of Defense in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency is authorized to carry out a program * * *

And then it goes on further, in section 3:

The Secretary of Defense is directed to expend such funds as may be collected in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed to pursuant to this Act, such expenditures

to be made in furtherance of the purposes of this Act and for no other purpose.

Section 4 holds the Department of Defense free from any liability to pay such sums into the Treasury of the United States.

Let me ask the Senator a question, so the legislative record may be quite clear. Does section 2, which provides that the Secretary of Defense, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and appropriate State agency, mean that the expenditure and handling of this fund would be only under such plan as the Secretary of the Interior agreed to?

Mr. ENGLE. And the respective State agency.

Mr. ALLOTT. As well as the respective State agency.

Mr. ENGLE. That is correct.

Mr. ALLOTT. And the Department of Defense.

Mr. ENGLE. That is correct. If a military base in Colorado undertook to put a program like this into effect, this mutual program would have to be agreed to by the State fish and game people and the money expended in accordance with a program mutually agreed to by the commander, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the local fish and game people.

Mr. ALLOTT. What I am interested in is that we do not authorize the expenditure of money unless it is approved by an agency of the Federal Government in whose jurisdiction this particular field lies. So if the Secretary of the Interior agreed to it, these funds could be spent only in that way.

Mr. ENGLE. That is right. If he does not agree to it, the funds cannot be spent.

Mr. ALLOTT. I should like to read to the Senator from California a portion of a letter from the American National Cattlemen's Association, written by Mr. C. W. McMillan, executive vice president:

As per our conversation the bill to which I referred was H.R. 2565. This bill was introduced on January 15, 1959, and the bill was to promote the development of wildlife, fish and game conservation in military reservations. I gather that each military reservation would, in broad terms, be turned into a wildlife refuge under the direction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I interpolate to say that would be modified by the colloquy we have had just preceding.

However, it is my understanding that it has since been amended to provide the various States jurisdiction in some manner since the wildlife of a State is considered to be the property of that State. I have not seen the particular amendments, but I am only reflecting the information that had been passed on to me.

Our concern is the fact that many of the military reservations, particularly in the Western States, were carved out of public lands. In 1954 the Congress amended section 15 of the Taylor Act to provide that, "When public lands are restored from a withdrawal, the Secretary may grant an appropriate preference right for a grazing lease, license, or permit to users of the land for grazing purposes under authority of the agency which had jurisdiction over the lands immediately prior to the time of their restoration." This means that if the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service and the various State game and fish departments can inject themselves into the areas while they are still military reservations, they will claim that they had authority and jurisdiction over the lands immediately prior to their restoration. If such is the case, lands that had formerly been used for livestock grazing would not be restored for that purpose but held out for wildlife purposes only.

I have discussed this problem with the Senator from California in the interim. I should like to have the Senator's comments, because it is a very serious matter for the cattlemen of my State as well as for the cattlemen of the State of California, as the Senator is well aware.

Mr. ENGLE. I am glad to comment upon the question.

As the distinguished Senator knows, before coming to the U.S. Senate I represented a district in California which included one of the largest cattle areas in the Western part of the United States. We were deeply concerned about the fact that the military often moved in, reserved great areas of public land, made great military reservations on those lands, and then left the area to be turned over to the General Services Administration and disposed of as surplus property.

We thought those areas should be returned to their original status; that is, if the land had been public domain under the Bureau of Land Management we thought it should be returned to the Bureau of Land Management and again devoted to the use to which it was formerly devoted. The same was true with reference to the national forests.

Therefore, when the act to which I have referred was passed, Public Law 337 in the 85th Congress, we inserted a provision in the law, section 5, which makes it very plain that areas of this type will not be turned over to the General Services Administration for disposal.

As a result of the passage of the act, today the cattlemen have precisely what the Senator from Colorado has been talking about; that is, they have the right, when a military installation moves out of a gunnery range or an aircraft fly-over area, to have the land returned to its original use, so that they may again have their grazing leases, exactly as they had them prior to the time the land was taken over for national defense purposes.

The one exception related to when the character of the area was so changed that the area had lost its usefulness for the purpose for which the Department originally owned it. For instance, the area might have large aircraft runways, or might have a great many hangars on it. We provided a small exception in Public Law 337 of the 85th Congress, which the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, could determine. That is the only exception. That is the law now.

The bill before the Senate at this moment would not affect the law and would not change the law.

Mr. President, I yield again to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE]

was discussing subsection (d) of Public Law 85-337. The last part of the act provides:

And lands withdrawn or reserved from the public domain except lands or portions of lands so withdrawn or reserved which the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Administrator, determines are not suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public-land laws because such lands are substantially changed in character by improvements or otherwise.

Mr. ENGLE. That was precisely what I was talking about when I said that when a military installation is established in one of those areas, there may be runways, hangars, and developments which basically alter the character of the area so that it is no longer within the kind of operation that is conducted by the Department of the Interior.

Such an area is then turned over to the General Services Administration for sale for commercial operation, or something of that character.

I know what the Senator is thinking. He believes that duck ponds or something of that nature might be developed on such land, and it could be argued that that would change the basic character.

I should like to answer the question before it is asked by saying that the Department of Interior has charge of fish and wildlife in this country. The Fish and Wildlife Service is a part of the Department of the Interior, and I am confident that this kind of area would have to be excluded and sent back to the General Services Administration.

Mr. ALLOTT. Public Law 85-337 would require some such change as the Senator has described, and even then it would be the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of the public land, who would have to make the decision.

The law says:

The Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Administrator, determines are not suitable for return to the public domain.

So it would still be the Secretary of the Interior who would have to determine that these lands were not suitable for return to the public domain.

Mr. ENGLE. That is correct. What I say is that whenever a fish and game problem is involved, it is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and the determination would be in favor of returning those lands to the affected agency that had jurisdiction over those lands in the beginning.

When we wrote Public Law 85-337, we were not thinking of saddling the Secretary of the Interior with runways, hangars, and other types of developments that wholly alter the character of the land and make it no longer appropriate for the land to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

I emphasize that the bill does not amend, affect, change, or alter the basic law.

Mr. ALLOTT. May I ask the Senator this one question in order that my peo-

ple may have their fears allayed. Would the Senator agree, at the conclusion of the sentence on page 3, line 18, to add the language of section 15 of the Taylor Act which reads as follows:

When public lands are restored from a withdrawal, the Secretary may grant an appropriate preference right for a grazing lease, license, or permit to users of the land for grazing purposes under authority of the agency which has jurisdiction over the lands immediately prior to the time of their restoration.

I do not think it could possibly change the character or the intent of the bill, and it would allay the fears of a great many people.

Mr. ENGLE. I say to my good friend that probably the proposed amendment is satisfactory, but I would be reluctant to undertake to determine that question on the floor of the Senate, without the benefit of advice from the staff of the committee.

I ask the distinguished Senator from Colorado not to insist on his amendment. I think the law is adequate and clear. We do not propose any change in existing law. We have no intention of changing it. We do not propose to repeal, affect, or modify section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, and we have no intention of doing so. The rights given to cattlemen and other stockmen under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act are in nowise affected, modified, or altered by the provisions of the bill.

When we come to inserting language in a bill at this stage of the session, the bill may, for perhaps no other reason than poor draftsmanship, be forced into conference, which would kill the legislation. I hope that will not occur.

Mr. ALLOTT. I did not seek to incorporate the Taylor Grazing Act as an amendment to the bill. Such action would probably greatly complicate its passage. I simply suggested that the language which I have handed to the Senator be added to the bill.

Mr. ENGLE. I would much prefer to develop the amendment by legislative history. The language refers to "the Secretary." The word "Secretary" requires definition. We are talking about a bill which refers to the Secretary of Defense. This language would refer to the Secretary of the Interior. My problem with the language is not that it is going to hurt the bill so much as that I am afraid the draftsmanship might be inappropriate or clumsy and get us into trouble.

I would rather say, as a part of the legislative history, that the legislation before us does not seek to amend, modify, or change the power of the Secretary granted under section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, that—

When public lands are restored from a withdrawal, the Secretary may grant an appropriate preference right for a grazing lease, license, or permit to users of the land for grazing purposes under authority of the agency which had jurisdiction over the lands immediately prior to the time of their restoration.

I make that statement because it was not our intention to affect this particular act.

The bill before us makes no reference whatsoever to section 15 or any other part of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Mr. ALLOTT. Would the Senator from California be willing to accept an amendment which would, after—

Sec. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify, amend, or repeal any provision of Public Law 85-337 nor as applying to national forest lands administered pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 655)—

Add—

nor section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (sec. 15 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1269: 43 U.S.C. 315m)).

Mr. ENGLE. I would have no objection to that amendment at all.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, may I propose an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments must be disposed of before further amendments can be considered.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to change the period to a comma and add the following: "nor section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from California for making this legislative history perfectly clear with the amendment that has been added. With the amendment that has been added, I do not think anyone can have any doubt as to the meaning of the bill. I appreciate his courtesy in the matter.

Mr. ENGLE. I appreciate the cooperation of the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 2565) was read the third time and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF NONUNIFORMED SPECIAL POLICEMEN BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1415, Senate bill 2581.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2581) to amend the act of June 1, 1948

(62 Stat. 281) to empower the Administrator of General Services to appoint nonuniformed special policemen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the pending bill was introduced by me upon request of the General Services Administration. There is no opposition to it. The report states the purpose of it. I understand, however, the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] has an amendment which he desires to offer. I yield to him at this time for that purpose.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 5, immediately after the word "on", insert the word "real".

Beginning with the word "Outside" in line 10, page 2, strike out all to and including line 17, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Any such special policeman may make arrests without warrant for any offense committed upon such property if he has reasonable ground to believe (1) the offense constitutes a felony under the laws of the United States, and (2) that the person to be arrested is guilty of that offense.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, the amendment merely restricts the authority of the nonuniformed police officers. Under the amendment these nonuniformed police officers can make arrests only in Federal buildings, on Federal lands, or in pursuit of someone who has committed a crime on Federal property. The powers to make arrests as granted under the amendment are the same as those which police officers generally possess in the making of arrests without a warrant, when they believe a felony has been committed and that the person to be arrested is guilty of an offense.

The amendment would neither add to nor detract from the general powers which police officers have in this regard.

I have discussed the amendment with the distinguished Senator from Arkansas. I do not believe he has any objection to it. That is true also of the General Services Administration.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the amendment has been modified, I believe, since the first time I saw it.

Mr. PROUTY. Yes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As it is modified, I have no objection. I believe the amendment probably strengthens the purposes of the bill. I am willing to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

Aug 26, 1960

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14. PERSONNEL. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7758, to improve the administration of overseas Government activities by providing for the establishment of a coordinated and uniform system for more effectively compensating Government employees for additional costs, and for hardships and inconvenience, incident to their working assignments in overseas areas and providing for uniformity of treatment for all overseas employees to the extent justified by relative conditions of employment. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16631
15. FOREIGN SERVICE. Received the conference report on S. 2633, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, relating to Foreign Service Staff Officers and to the Foreign Service retirement system (H. Rept 2633). pp. 16631-8
16. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. By a vote of 368 to 17, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 16655-66
17. COPYRIGHTS. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 4059, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code so as to protect copyrights from Government infringement by waiving the sovereign immunity of the U. S. for infringement of copyrights. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16673
18. WILDLIFE. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 12533, to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase the penalties for violation of that Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16673-4
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (p. 16674). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
Rep. Reuss called the attention of Congress to an agreement between Interior and this Department regarding the drainage of potholes which are the breeding habitat of wild ducks. pp. 16696-7
19. TRANSPORTATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5068, to amend the Shipping Act of 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders. (p. 16674) Senate conferees have not been appointed.
20. TEXTILES; IMPORTS. Rep. Brown, Ga., criticized the Tariff Commission's decision on cotton imports and called on Congress to "act to make our foreign trade policy truly reciprocal" and to "prevent basic American industries... from being sacrificed to foreign policy." pp. 16686-7
Rep. Bailey criticized "internationalists" for "trying to buy friendship abroad at the expense of American industry and American worker's jobs" and requested that Congress materially change or completely junk the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. pp. 16694-6
21. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12091, to further amend the Act authorizing the conveyance of certain Agricultural Research Service lands to Miles City, Mont., in order to extend for one year the authority under such Act (H. Rept. 2168). p. 16712
22. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved watershed projects in Okla., Miss., N. Mex., and Colo. p. D724

23. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D725
- S. 2195, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Ore.;
- H. R. 10311 (amended), providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated Oct. 7, 1949, shall apply to the Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project; and
- S. 1092, to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas.
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily digest" states that the program for next week will include the Consent and Private Calendars for Tuesday. p. D726
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 29.

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26. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 13161 (S. Rept. 1925)(p. 16716). Agreed to a unanimous consent request by Sen. Johnson for consideration of this bill on Mon., Aug. 29 (p. 16673). (See end of this Digest for statement of actions.)
27. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. Agreed to without amendment S. Con. Res. 116 to express the support of Congress for the continued exploration by the President with other nations for the establishment of an international food program for the purpose of furnishing food to needy nations. pp. 16315-6
28. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Carl J. Stephens, General Counsel of the Department, to be a member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 16761
29. PERSONNEL. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12383, to amend the Federal Employees Compensation Act to make the benefits under the Act more realistic in terms of present wage rates (S. Rept. 1924). p. 16716
- Sen. Clark submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 7885, relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to the Federal National Mortgage Association, which he stated would permit Federal agencies to deduct municipal wage taxes from employees of Federal agencies who work within a municipality which levies a wage tax. pp. 16733-4
30. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE. Continued debate on H. R. 12580, to provide Federal grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income. pp. 16740-5, 16746-61, 16787-315
31. BREAD PRICES. Sen. Kefauver submitted the report of the Judiciary Committee, "Administered Prices - Bread," together with minority and individual views (S. Rept. 1923). p. 16716

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AMENDING TITLE 28 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO ACTIONS FOR INFRINGEMENTS OF COPYRIGHTS BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 4059) to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to actions for infringements of copyrights by the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, after line 18, insert:

"Sec. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to in any way waive any immunity provided for Members of Congress under article I of section 6 of the Constitution of the United States."

Page 3, line 19, strike out "2" and insert "3".

Page 3, line 22, strike out "3" and insert "4".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say on behalf of the minority that there is no objection on this side to this bill. It came out of the subcommittee on which I have the privilege of serving as the ranking minority member. The Senate amendments are acceptable.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVISING BOUNDARIES OF DINO- SAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PROVIDING AN ENTRANCE ROAD OR ROADS THERETO

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 6597) to revise the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 25, 1960.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MENOMINEE TERMINATION ACT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11813) to amend the Menominee Termination Act, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That section 7 of the Act of June 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 250), as amended (25 U.S.C. 891), is further amended by changing the sixth and seventh sentences to read as follows:

"If the Menominee Tribe and the Secretary cannot agree upon a plan within the aforementioned six-month period, or if they agree upon a plan within such period and the tribal corporation and voting trust contemplated by the plan are not established prior to March 1, 1961, the Secretary shall transfer the tribal property to a trustee of his choice for the management or disposition for the benefit of the Menominee Tribe. The responsibility of the United States to furnish all such supervision and services to the tribe and to the members thereof, because of their status as Indians, shall cease on April 30, 1961, or on such earlier date as may be agreed upon by the tribe and the Secretary."

"Sec. 2. The first sentence and proviso of section 8 of said Act of June 17, 1954, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"On or before April 30, 1961, the Secretary is authorized to transfer to the tribal corporation or to a trustee of the Secretary's choice, as provided in section 7 of this Act, the title to all property, real and personal, held in trust by the United States for the tribe. The Secretary is hereby directed to begin immediate negotiations with a private trustee of his choice to perfect a trust agreement so that if by March 1, 1961, the tribal corporation is not functioning, the Secretary will be prepared to transfer title to such property to said trustee as soon after March 1, 1961, as possible, but in no event later than April 30, 1961."

"Sec. 3. Section 9 of said Act of June 17, 1954, as amended, is further amended as follows:

"Sec. 9. No distribution, conveyance, or transfer of title to assets and no issuance or distribution of securities pursuant to the plan approved by the Secretary under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to any Federal or State transfer, issuance, or income tax: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall exempt the recipient of any cash distribution made hereunder from payment of income tax for the year in which the distribution is made on that portion of his share thereof which consists of interest on funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States pursuant to the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 736, 754). Following any distribution, conveyance, transfer, or issuance as aforesaid, the assets and securities which are held by, and any income derived therefrom which is received by or payable to, any person, or any corporation or organization as provided in section 8 of this Act, shall be subject to the same taxes, State and Federal, as in the case of

non-Indians, except that the basis of any valuation for purposes of Federal income tax on gains or losses shall be the value of the property on the date title is transferred by the United States pursuant to section 8 of this Act."

"Sec. 4. The Act of June 17, 1954, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section 14 as follows:

"Sec. 14. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to contract with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, prior to the date for terminating Federal responsibilities, for the completion of a vocational or undergraduate college program of any member of the Menominee Tribe who has been accepted for such program prior to the termination date."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file reports on the following bills: S. 3771, H.R. 5001, H.R. 2480, and H.R. 2481.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 12533) to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase the penalties for violation of that act, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, after "bird" insert "shall be guilty of a felony and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

Page 2, line 8, strike out all after "bird" down to and including line 12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has this been cleared with the minority side?

Mr. BONNER. I have just talked to the gentleman from Iowa who is greatly interested in the matter. I talked to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON] and others on the minority side of the Committee on Merchant Marine. I can assure the gentleman that it is agreeable to the Members on his side. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] can speak for that side.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, ET CETERA, MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. BONNER, BOYKIN, GEORGE P. MILLER, TOLLEFSON, and VAN PELT.

AMEND THE SHIPPING ACT, 1916

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5068) to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. BONNER, GEORGE P. MILLER, DINGELL, MAILLIARD, and DORN of New York.

SANITARY AND COMBINED SEWER SYSTEMS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3834), to increase the maximum amount which may be borrowed by the District of Columbia for use in the construction and improvement of its sanitary and combined sewer systems, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to yield at this time to the gentleman from Minnesota to make any statement he wishes to make on this bill.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Senate passed S. 3834, a bill to increase the maximum amount which may be borrowed by the District of Columbia for use in the construction and management of its sanitary and combined sewer systems.

The same bill was approved by the House Committee on Public Works

yesterday also. It authorizes the District of Columbia to borrow an additional \$27 million under the District of Columbia Public Works Act of 1954 to enable it to complete construction of sewer project C by 1966. The plan C referred to consists primarily of a system or large intercepting sewers which must be constructed along the left bank of the Potomac River from the District line above Chain Bridge to the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant together with similar sewers along the left bank of the Anacostia River from the vicinity of 21st Street and A NE., to a point of connection with the aforesaid line along the Potomac. In addition, plan C contemplates the reinforcement of the Rock Creek main interceptor sewer and the separation of certain selected areas within the District of Columbia from the combined system of sewers to a separate system of sewers. Upon completion, this project would remove all sewage flows now entering the Potomac between the District of Columbia line above Chain Bridge and a point below Key Bridge near Potomac Street. In the portion of the Potomac between this point and Blue Plains and in the Anacostia River, this project would remove up to 75 percent of the untreated sewage now reaching these waterways as a result of the operation of the combined sewerage system of the District of Columbia through storm water overflows. This system would likewise provide carrying capacity for substantial flows of untreated sewage generated in the area of Maryland and Fairfax County, Va., which are, or in the future will be, discharged to the District of Columbia sewerage system for treatment and disposal at Blue Plains.

FINANCING OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SEWER BILL

The total cost of the project is \$70,600,000. Of this amount, \$47,300,000 is the pro rata cost of the sewer capacity and sewer system changes needed exclusively for the District of Columbia.

It is not considered equitable to attempt to secure in advance, through rates, the substantial sums necessary for the construction of Project C in time to comply with the enforcement action initiated by the United States under the authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which this work is intended to satisfy. The project will have a service life in excess of 100 years. Part of its costs will naturally be recovered through user charges collected during the early portion of its service but these charges will be able to provide a pay-as-you-go basis for only part of the total costs. To meet the entire cost the District will need to borrow \$27 million which this bill authorizes. Of this amount, \$17 million will be for capacity which will produce revenues at a sufficiently early date to amortize conventional 30-year loans. The sum of \$10 million will be for capacity which will produce revenues more slowly and can be equitably financed only through deferrals of principle and interest payments as provided in the bill.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA PARTICIPATION

Of the total cost of the projects, \$16,600,000 is for Maryland service and

\$6,700,000 is for Virginia service. These amounts will be reimbursed to the District of Columbia under agreements with Maryland and Virginia. The agreements provide that Maryland and Virginia may defer the payment of their pro rata shares of the construction costs especially for the capacity to serve remote areas.

Mr. Speaker, this is our golden opportunity to provide the necessary works to clean up the Potomac River in the National Capital area. I urge the House to speedily pass this measure.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this is a good bill. This is far preferable to the bill initially introduced that would have called for \$75 million direct appropriation to do something about an admittedly serious problem, that of water pollution of the Potomac River here in the District of Columbia. This approach permits the District of Columbia to borrow the money, to finance it with their own financial method, which is a much sounder approach and on behalf of the minority I would like to say that we are in support of the Senate bill.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. I believe it can be properly stated that this is the last major step that needs to be taken to practically eliminate all pollution of the beautiful Potomac River here in the Nation's Capital area. As the gentleman from Florida said, this merely authorizes a loan. It is not a handout or a grant. The Federal Government does have responsibility, but it only approves the method of financing. This is the only way the District of Columbia can do this job, to get an authorization from Congress to borrow the money. It will be self-liquidating and self-supporting and will be the final major step to purify the beautiful Potomac in our area.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield.

Mr. FOLEY. I want to associate myself with the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Virginia in support of this legislation. The Potomac River runs through my district, the Sixth District of Maryland. We are anxiously concerned about the increasing pollution of this great body of water. This measure will go a long way in the proper direction of correcting this condition.

(Mr. LANKFORD (at the request of Mr. WOLF) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, first, I would like to congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK] on his outstanding leadership in guiding the passage of this all-important legislation. He was one of the first to recognize the seriousness of our water pollution situation and has been in the forefront in the battle to correct it.

This legislation is a great step forward in the abatement of a disgraceful situation in the Potomac River. While the bill, admittedly, is a compromise

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of Aug. 29, 1960
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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to extend Sugar Act. Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to increase price support level for milk and butterfat. House committee voted to report bill to amend Public Law 480. Rep. Smith, Ia., criticized soil bank program. Sen. Carlson commended USDA wheat study.

SENATE

1. **SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961.** By a vote of 67 to 21, passed as reported this bill, H. R. 13161 (pp. 16834-40, 16858-62). (See Digests 143 and 144 for a summary of items of interest to this Department.) By a voice vote agreed to the committee amendments en bloc, except that the committee amendments relating to mutual security appropriations were agreed to by a vote of 56 to 31 (pp. 16836-8, 16859-60). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 16861). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
2. **WHEAT.** Sen. Carlson discussed the importance of wheat to the national economy, and inserted and commended a study made by this Department at his request on the contribution of the wheat enterprise to national employment. pp. 16881-3
3. **OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE.** By a vote of 74 to 11, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12580, to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals

of low-income (pp. 16844-58). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. WILDLIFE. Senate conferees were appointed on H.R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations (p. 16846). House conferees have been appointed.
5. TRANSPORTATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5068, to provide for the licensing of independent foreign freight forwarders (pp. 16846-7). House conferees have been appointed.
6. LIME; TAXATION. Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10960, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax on cigars, and to permit farmers to write off as an annual expense of operation the purchase of lime. pp. 16884, 16939
7. GRAIN STORAGE. This office has received a "committee print" of a report, "Grain Storage Operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation," which was submitted by the Special Investigating Subcommittee (of which Sen. Symington was chairman) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The report makes the following recommendations:
 - "1. A reorganized farm program, based upon a national food and fiber policy, is needed to reduce to reasonable levels the carryover of commodities owned by the Government and to reduce the present burdensome costs which are reflected in this excessive inventory.
 2. The Department of Agriculture should take action to explore businesslike methods of contracting with the commercial warehouse industry for the storage of Government grain and report its findings and recommendations to the Congress prior to the negotiation of a new Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. This should include the consideration of the following:
 - (a) Use of a renegotiation provision in the grain storage contract so as to insure the recapture of any excessive profits.
 - (b) Recognition for geographic differentials in the cost of storage and handling.
 - (c) A guaranteed term of storage removes much of the risk of incurring expenses to maintain unused facilities, and therefore rate differentials for long-term versus short-term storage should be considered.
 - (d) The recognition of savings where a high percentage of capacity of the elevator is used for storage. It should be recognized that a higher percentage of occupancy will reflect lower per bushel net costs.
 3. The Department should improve its cost study techniques and utilize the results in its negotiation of grain storage contracts, when the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement comes up for renegotiation. The Government must not allow itself to be placed in its pre-1960 position, when the Department utilized cost estimates provided by others, because it had no figures of its own.
 4. Commodity Stabilization Service should take action to insure uniform administration of its policies by the various regional offices.
 5. To prevent waste of tax dollars, Commodity Stabilization Service must give careful attention to the reports of its Internal Audit Division. Adequate safeguards to insure prompt action upon the recommendations contained in these reports must be devised, instituted, and enforced."

stricken by the Senate committee and the conference agreed that we include a provision calling for one quarter in every three quarters. By doing so we eliminated from coverage 200,000 people out of 600,000 to whom the coverage would have been extended. In doing this, we eliminated the neediest of the 600,000 people to be included.

In my judgment, the conference report moves entirely in the direction whereby we economize at the expense of the neediest and the most pitiful of all. The House-Senate conference did some fancy economizing here. The bill has been described by Representative FORAND as a sham and a delusion. I will quote from the author of the amendment, describing the bill in the House debate, when he said:

Personally, I think it is a sham; I think it is a mirage that we are holding up to the old folks to look at and think they are going to get something. I say that because they have to depend upon 50 State governments to enact legislation to authorize them to handle the program that is listed there.

That is the kind of description we have of it. We can with better grace criticize the final product here in the Senate than on the House side, because at least most of what was in the House bill was retained, while most of what was in the Senate bill was taken out.

We heard much talk in the Senate about how we would make it possible for a man to retain what little earnings he made under social security. It sounded good. The bill went to conference, providing that a person could earn \$150, a month, whereas previously he could earn only \$100 a month, and still retain his social security benefits.

We brought back from conference a measure which would cost 10 percent of what it would have cost to let the person keep some additional earnings. In other words, from a cost point of view, 90 percent of the benefits were extracted by the conference. The report we brought back provided that a person could make an extra \$300 per year, provided his social security benefits were reduced by half that amount; and that thereafter every dollar he made would result in a \$1 reduction of his social security benefits. So, in effect, he would be working, 100 percent, for the Federal Government. It would amount to the same as a Federal tax of 100 percent on a poor man, for every dollar a person earned over \$1,500.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. TALMADGE. I commend the Senator from Louisiana for bringing out that point. Is it not true that the Committee on Finance voted unanimously to permit persons who are retired and are drawing social security to earn up to \$1,800 annually rather than the \$1,200 which is permitted at present?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The Committee on Finance so voted unanimously, and the Senator from Georgia was one of the Senators who voted that way.

Mr. TALMADGE. Every Democrat and Republican on the Committee on Finance so voted; did he not?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The Senator is correct, and there was not a vote against that plan on the Senate floor, unless it might be construed that the two Senators who voted against the passage of the bill were against that provision.

Mr. TALMADGE. As I understand, the conference brought back a compromise which permits a person to earn between \$1,200 and \$1,500 annually, but will force him to relinquish \$1 of every \$2 he earns.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Out of the first \$25 a month he makes he will be required to relinquish \$1 out of every \$2. Thereafter, he relinquishes it all.

Mr. TALMADGE. Under the terms of the conference report, what will be the maximum a person will be permitted to earn now and still draw social security?

Mr. LONG. If we eliminate some of the complicated technicalities under which a person might be able to obtain a little more, the figure would be \$1,500. He could earn the first \$1,200, as under existing law, and keep that; and he could earn \$300 more and keep \$150 of that.

Mr. TALMADGE. In other words, a man could earn \$1,500 and still receive social security?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. No. If he earned \$1,500, he would be permitted to keep \$1,350.

Mr. TALMADGE. Actually, then, the amount limit on earnings of those receiving social security benefits is raised from \$1,200 a year to \$1,350?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. TALMADGE. I am glad that the conference did not entirely eliminate the increase. However, I would have much preferred the \$1,800 for which the Committee on Finance unanimously voted and which the Senate approved.

I commend the Senator for bringing this point to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. It is a matter of opinion. Some Senators, including a Senator for whom I know the Senator from Georgia has high regard, said that if this was all we could give the poor old people, then we might just as well have forgotten the whole thing.

If we are simply changing the law to a degree where the employees of the social security program have to stand behind people with a pencil and pad to take its cut every time a person earns 50 cents, we might as well forget the whole thing anyway.

Mr. TALMADGE. I know that many people in my State, in the Senator's State of Louisiana, and in all other States of the Union, who are retired and are drawing modest social security retirement checks, find those amounts are insufficient to live upon. They want to work and perform duties in honest toil so as to increase their income. I cannot understand why Congress will not permit them to do so.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The Senator's statement is entirely correct. I thank him for it.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Is it not true that when these provisions were originally

written into the Social Security Act, the cost of living was very much lower; and that the increase in the cost of living in the last 7 years was one reason for including an amendment of the very kind which was written into the Senate bill, but which the conferees have taken out?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I agree. Just as a matter of reducing the cost to the Federal Government, a great injustice is done, because if a person receives income from stocks and bonds, if he receives income from annuities; or assume that he is one who holds a private retirement policy, or has any sort of "retirement" income, he can keep it. In other words, if he is receiving a Government retirement check of \$200 or \$400 a month, or if he is a Senator and is receiving Government retirement pay of \$900 a month, he can keep all of that and still draw his social security benefits. In fact, there is no limit to the amount of retirement income a person can draw and still draw social security. But suppose he is a poor fellow who draws a social security check of only \$30 a month. Suppose he has a wife, which makes it possible for him to draw an extra \$15 a month. There are two people who are living on \$45 a month. If he goes out and works for himself and his wife makes an extra \$100 a month, from that point forward the Government starts to cut him \$1 for every \$2 he earns; and after he earns an extra \$1,350 net, with the Government taking \$150 from a gross of \$1,500, then, from that point forward the Government reduces his social security by 100 percent of whatever he earns.

Imagine a man and wife living on an income of \$142.50 a month and paying what amounts to a tax of 100 percent. If the same person had a retirement income from a corporation, after he had worked as a corporation executive; or if he had retired and had income from stocks, bonds, or other investments; if he had retirement income from life insurance policies he had taken out, he could receive all the income for which he was not then working, and still draw his full maximum benefit of social security. But that would not be true of the poor devil who has to continue to work for a living. If he continues to work, Uncle Sam gets 100 percent after the first \$25, over the amount presently permitted by law.

Mr. TALMADGE. As a matter of fact, such a proposal puts a premium on idleness, instead of providing an incentive to one who wants to continue to work.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. It continues to carry out the old concept, which is to be only slightly modified, of prompting a man to quit work, to enable a younger person to take his place.

Mr. TALMADGE. No matter how productive he might be.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That is fine if that concept is applied to someone who is well able to retire, and has plenty of retirement income. But how about the poor fellow who is expected to retire on \$30 a month? Some persons

seem to think he can live on \$30 a month.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. The Senator said the Committee on Finance unanimously voted to raise the limit to \$1,800, and that the Senate voted for it. What reasons were ascribed in conference for striking or modifying that particular provision?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Fundamental to the whole backdown, the whole march down the hill, the whole 80 or 90 per cent surrender, was the House concept that it did not want a situation to arise in which it might be necessary, at any time during the next 2 years, to raise the social security tax.

Mr. COOPER. But was it argued or shown that the change would affect the social security fund from an actuarial standpoint? Would the change have had any effect upon the fund actuarially?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Let us consider what this proposal really means. The provision would not have cost anything in this calendar year, because the statute we were amending works on a calendar-year basis. This proposal was the big one, costwise. It was the biggest item of them all. It would have cost 0.19 of the payrolls; in other words, almost two-tenths of 1 percent of the payroll; about \$500 million per annum.

If the provision for which the Senate had voted had been adopted, sometime next year it would have been necessary for Congress to vote a small increase in the social security tax. If the conference had agreed to every benefit for which the Senate voted and everything for which the House voted, it would have meant that sometime next year, because very little of the benefits would have become effective before the first of the year, it would have been necessary to provide an increase of one-eighth of 1 percent in the social security tax. That was the basis for the bill the conference committee reported. That is the foundation of the conference report: that any benefits which are provided now must be benefits that can be achieved without providing any increase in the long-range cost of the program, to the extent that an increase in the tax would be required.

Mr. COOPER. Let me say that I believe I have received more letters regarding the social security problem from people who would like to work than I have from any other group. Not only would they like to earn additional money, but they wish to work because they are happier when they are working, and they feel that in that way they are more productive.

I believe this amendment is one of the most important that was adopted by the Senate. I am sorry it has been modified.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Some Senators make the point that in terms of the overall economy, this amendment probably would pay for itself, because when these people are at work, they have to pay excise taxes and hidden taxes on their earnings, and the result is that the income of the Government is increased to that extent.

Mr. President, so far as I know, this amendment was adopted without any protest at all. But 42 Democratic Senators voted to do a lot more than that; and they voted for the tax to pay for it. They voted to increase the present tax by one-half of 1 percent. They wanted to make a start on medical aid; and they would have voted for whatever tax was necessary to cover the cost. In my judgment, if the House were permitted to vote on this proposal, the House would accept it in a moment. But it was surrendered by the conferees just because conservative members of the House group seemed to feel that the conference report should not contain any provision which would mean an increase in the long-range cost of this program.

Then we had a provision which would have permitted persons to retire at age 62. That provision was designed primarily for the benefit of persons who have lost their jobs at or after age 62 and have not been able to find jobs, even though they are still able to do some kinds of light work, and who now are not likely to find employment. Under this provision, they would be allowed to retire at age 62, although with reduced benefits. Theoretically, this provision would not have entailed any additional cost to the program. But, actually, it would seem that there would be some cost to the program as a result of reducing the number of years such persons would be working and earning and contributing to the program. That cost would perhaps be about one-fourth of the cost of the \$1,800 limitation.

We know what persons that provision was intended to cover.

The Senator from West Virginia was the principal sponsor of the amendment on this subject. In States where there is much unemployment, many people have used up their unemployment benefits. They have no indication that they can find employment. There is a tendency for them to retire at an earlier age and to accept benefits from 10 to 20 percent lower, provided they can then begin to draw their social security payments. In other words, it will do a man little good to know that he can retire and can draw these benefits at age 65, if he is likely to starve to death before he reaches that age.

So the Senate agreed to the amendment. But in the conference report there is not even so much as a shadow to indicate that the Senate ever acted at all on that matter. That provision was dropped from the conference report on the basis of the concept—which the Senate conferees did not protest—that nothing included in the final bill should increase the cost of social security to such an extent that there would be a requirement to increase the social security tax in the future. So, proceeding on the basis that we were to have a few little bones and scraps here and there, provided they did not increase the social security tax, our conferees yielded on this major provision.

Mr. President, let me refer again to another provision that was thrown back in. It had to do with a House provision that would help low income peo-

ple achieve at least some assistance. Many persons have not been covered by social security, even though they have paid some social security taxes. The House bill took the position that if a man worked one quarter in every four quarters which expired between 1950 and the present time, and if during that period he was under social security coverage, he could draw some benefits. Of course, in most instances he would be able to draw only the minimum benefit of \$30 a month for a single man or \$45 a month for a man and wife.

In order to try to squeeze in some of what the House had provided, and still come within the cost limitation, the Senate agreed, to the extent of providing that only one of every three such persons would be included. Generally speaking it can be said that the two-thirds thus included do not need that assistance as much as do the one-third who were dropped out.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield, to permit the appointment of conferees in connection with two other measures?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives in regard to House bill 2565.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ENGLE, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. COTTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF SHIPPING ACT OF 1916 TO PROVIDE LICENSING OF INDEPENDENT FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives in regard to House bill 5068.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5068) to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders, and for other purposes, and

Aug 30, 1960

Authorizes the President to reduce the quantity of non quota sugar purchased from any country against which collective economic sanctions are agreed to by the United States and other countries, pursuant to treaty, provided that a majority (as defined in the treaty) of such countries implement such sanctions, and with respect to 1960, do so before October 15, 1960. Also provides that if sugar purchases are required from any countries not having quotas, preference shall be given to those countries agreeing to purchase United States agricultural commodities.

9. PRICE SUPPORTS; MILK. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 2917, to increase the price-support level for manufacturing milk and butterfat for the remainder of the current marketing year, from the date of enactment of the bill until Mar. 31, 1961, to not less than \$3.22 per hundred-weight for manufacturing milk and not less than 59.6 cents per pound for butterfat. p. 17185
10. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 209, providing for the establishment of an annual National Forest Products Week. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17101-2
Passed as reported H. R. 11917, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Lassen County, Calif., to the city of Susanville. p. 17111
Passed without amendment H. R. 12491, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land to the county of Fremont, Wyo. p. 17112
Passed without amendment S. 2959, to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit (pp. 17115-6). This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 10102 was tabled.
11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 3146, to authorize CCC to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17112
12. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed with amendment S. 3533, to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Poage to substitute the language of H. R. 12849. p. 17134
13. CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 2761, to validate payments made for emergency conservation measures under the program authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, which were carried out prior to enactment of the Act. The bill had been reported without amendment earlier in the day by the Agriculture Committee (H. Rept. 2204). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17134, 17185
14. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Nelsen defended the administration against charges that it has not supported the REA program sufficiently, and Rep. McCormack and several others discussed this matter with him. pp. 17143-5
15. MILK MARKETING. Rep. Stratton defended Federal Milk Marketing Order No. 27 against criticisms which have recently been directed toward it. pp. 17165-7
Rep. Pirnie spoke against a proposal for a congressional investigation of the Order, in view of the fact that the Department has appealed a recent decision of a district court. He inserted the court decision in the Record. pp. 17174-7.

16. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Randall discussed the farm problem and recommended production control through payment-in-kind and allotments. pp. 17167-8
17. TAXATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 10960, to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the excise tax on cigars. The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment permitting farmers to write off as an annual expense of operation the purchase of lime and fertilizer, with technical amendments. (H.. Rept. 2214). pp. 17177-9
18. IMPORTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 12659, to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid. The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment clarifying the law regarding free importation of certain water-proof fabrics. (H. Rept. 2212). pp. 17180-1
19. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1092, to authorize the Cheney division, Wichita reclamation project (H. Rept. 2202), and S. 2195, to authorize the Dalles reclamation project (H. Rept. 2203). p. 17185
20. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 13021, to authorize assistance for development of Latin America and in reconstruction of Chile. p. 17185
21. FISH AND WILDLIFE. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 2565, to promote fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. p. D739
22. GRAIN STORAGE; PRICE SUPPORTS. The Government Operations Committee approved the following reports: "Commodity Credit Corporation Grain Storage Activities"; and "Price Support and Production Adjustment Activities" (p. D738). The Committee was granted permission to file these reports by midnight Wed., Aug. 31 (p. 17115).
23. INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee approved a report, "Executive Branch Practices in Withholding Information From Congressional Committee." p. D738
24. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved work plans for watershed projects in Tex., Okla., Md., Va., N. Mex., Miss., Hawaii, Ga., and Colo. p. 17090
25. PASSED OVER the following bills:
 - H. R. 8074, to provide for the assignment of Agricultural Attaches' to duty in the U. S. for 4 years without reduction in grade. p. 17170
 - H. R. 12419, to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and State wildlife agencies before beginning any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals for mass biological controls. p. 17170
 - H. R. 6743, to provide for certain survivors' annuities in additional cases under the Civil Service Retirement Act. p. 17111
 - S. 2919, to provide for a study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining a national tropical botanic garden. p. 17111

WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

SEPTEMBER 1 (legislative day, AUGUST 31), 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BONNER, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2565]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 6, and agree to the same.

HERBERT C. BONNER,

FRANK W. BOYKIN,

GEORGE P. MILLER,

THOR C. TOLLEFSON,

WILLIAM K. VAN PELT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLAIR ENGLE,

E. L. BARTLETT,

NORRIS COTTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Section 1 of the House bill provided for issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits and authorized the commanding officer of each reservation to administer such permits as agent for the State if the particular cooperative plan so provided. The Senate amendment struck out reference to the State. The conference accepted the House provision.

Section 3 of the bill as passed the House directed the Secretary of Defense to expend funds collected or transferred in accordance with agreed cooperative plans. The Senate amendment omitted the authority to transfer these funds. This provision referred to funds that already might be in the hands of local commanding officers under existing plans. It was the sense of the conference that the transfer of such funds could best be handled through provisions in the individual cooperative plans.

The Senate amendments to section 5 excluded application of the law to national forest lands and Taylor Grazing Act lands. The action of the conference accepted these exclusions from the operation of the act.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
GEORGE P. MILLER,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
WILLIAM K. VAN PELT,
Managers on the Part of the House.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment: At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from establishing a national migratory bird refuge on the Federal lands referred to in this Act and the closing of these lands and water areas adjacent thereto to the taking, pursuit, or capture of migratory birds, if the Secretary of the Interior considers such action necessary in carrying out responsibilities of the United States pursuant to international treaties and implementing statutes. The Secretary is further authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with the city of Wyandotte for the recreational use of these lands where not inconsistent with the purpose for which the refuge is established.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

MR. DIRKSEN. I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS BY OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, House bill 10586 is at the desk. I ask that it be laid before the Senate.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the bill (H.R. 10586) to enable the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which was read twice by its title.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

MR. CHURCH. Mr. President, this bill enables the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. An amendment in the House provides that the act shall become effective only if the church pays to the United States within 1 year the present fair market value of the land, less the value of improvements not placed thereon by the United States.

When the companion bill was considered in my Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, it was developed that the United States has only a reversionary interest, to take effect if the land ceases to be used by the railroad for its purposes. Consideration was given to a formula for compensation to the United States based on the value of the reversion, rather than the full market value.

I am now informed that the church is willing to pay the United States the full present value of the land, and thus I think the bill as passed by the House should be passed by the Senate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

MR. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION — CONFERENCE REPORT

MR. ENGLE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 6, and agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
E. L. BARTLETT,
NORRIS COTTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
GEORGE P. MILLER,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
WILLIAM K. VAN PELT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MR. ENGLE. Mr. President, the conference report is a unanimous one, and adjusts certain technical difficulties regarding the management of fish and game permits on Federal military reservations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

MR. ENGLE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a letter from the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners of August 2, 1960, addressed to the two par-

ticular amendments which are under consideration in the conference report, in order to explain the action taken by this body.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF GAME, FISH, AND
CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS,
Raleigh, N.C., August 2, 1960.

The Honorable HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine
and Fisheries, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BONNER: It is our understanding that H.R. 2565, as passed by your committee and the House of Representatives and as amended in the Senate, may now be referred to your committee for concurrence with Senate amendments, or in the absence of such concurrence, for consideration by a conference committee.

It would appear to many of us in the States that the Senate in striking out the word "State" in line 1, page 2, of the bill and in making similar amendments in lines 8, 9, and 10 of the same page and in line 1, page 3, has turned over to the Department of Defense the authority to issue Federal permits to hunt and fish on military lands in the respective States. This, of course, has been undertaken by Federal agencies of the executive branch in the past; and while this bill, as amended by the Senate, would still provide for cooperative arrangements between the Department of Defense and State officials, it is a step in the direction of Federal domination of hunting and fishing license issuing powers.

I wonder if it would be possible for you to help us to retain the word "State" in line 1 of page 2 and also other words that would strengthen the States position. The International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners worded this bill very carefully, and you and your committee were most helpful to us in getting it passed in a form that protected the States interest. I hope that it will be possible for you to again assist us when this bill is referred to your committee for concurrence with Senate amendments.

I am of the opinion that it would be better to permit the bill to "lay on the table" insofar as this Congress is concerned rather than pass it as amended by the Senate.

With assurances of our highest esteem and very best wishes.

Cordially and sincerely,
CLYDE P. PATTON.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958, RELATING TO ELIMINATION OF HEARINGS IN CERTAIN CASES

THE PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1545) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under section 408, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 408(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1378(b)) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That, in any case in which the Board determines that the transaction which is the subject of the application does not affect the control of an air carrier directly engaged in the operation of aircraft in air transportation, does not result in creating a monopoly, and does

not tend to restrain competition, and determines that no person disclosing a substantial interest then currently is requesting a hearing, the Board, after publication in the Federal Register of notice of the Board's intention to dispose of such application without a hearing (a copy of which notice shall be furnished by the Board to the Attorney General not later than the day following the date of such publication), may determine that the public interest does not require a hearing and by order approve or disapprove such transaction".

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply only with respect to applications submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, this merely involves rearranging the language of the amendment, and leads to the same end as the bill as passed by the Senate.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE NATIONAL GUARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1764) to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize the payment of certain claims against the National Guard, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That chapter 7 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 715. Property loss; personal injury or death: activities under certain sections of this title

"(a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Army or Secretary of the Air Force may prescribe, he or, subject to appeal to him, the Judge Advocate General of the armed force under his jurisdiction, if designed by him, may settle, and pay in an amount not more than \$5,000 a claim against the United States for—

"(1) damage to, or loss of, real property, including damage or loss incident to use and occupancy;

"(2) damage to, or loss of, personal property, including property bailed to the United States or the National Guard and including registered or insured mail damaged, lost, or destroyed by a criminal act while in the possession of the National Guard; or

"(3) personal injury or death;

either caused by a member of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, while engaged in training or duty under section 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of this title or any other provision of law for which he is entitled to pay under section 301 of title 37, or for which he has waived that pay, and acting within the scope of his employment; caused by a person employed under section 709 of this title acting within the scope of his employment; or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, under one of those sections.

"(b) A claim may be allowed under subsection (a) only if—

"(1) it is presented in writing within two years after it accrues, except that if the claim accrues in time of war or armed conflict or if such a war or armed conflict inter-

venes within two years after it accrues, and if good cause is shown, the claim may be presented not later than two years after the war or armed conflict is terminated;

"(2) it is not covered by section 2734 of title 10 or section 2672 of title 28;

"(3) it is not for personal injury or death of such a member or a person employed under section 709 of this title, whose injury or death is incident to his service;

"(4) the damage to, or loss of, property, or the personal injury or death, was not caused wholly or partly by a negligent or wrongful act of the claimant, his agent, or his employee; and

"(5) it is substantiated as prescribed in regulations of the Secretary concerned.

For the purposes of clause (1), the dates of the beginning and end of an armed conflict are the dates established by concurrent resolution of Congress or by a determination of the President.

"(c) Payment may not be made under this section for reimbursement for medical, hospital, or burial services furnished at the expense of the United States or of any State or the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico.

"(d) If the Secretary of the military department concerned considers that a claim in excess of \$5,000 is meritorious and would otherwise be covered by this section, he may pay the claimant \$5,000 and report the excess to Congress for its consideration.

"(e) Except as provided in subsection (d), no claim may be paid under this section unless the amount tendered is accepted by the claimant in full satisfaction.

"(f) In any case where the amount to be paid is not more than \$1,000, the authority contained in subsection (a) may be delegated to any officer of the Army or the Air Force, as the case may be, who has been delegated authority under section 2733(g) of title 10 to settle similar claims.

"(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the settlement of a claim under this section is final and conclusive.

"(h) In this section, 'settle' means consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and dispose of a claim, whether by full or partial allowance or disallowance."; and

(2) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"715. Property loss; personal injury or death: activities under certain sections of this title."

And to amend the title so as to read:

"An act to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize the payment of certain claims against the National Guard."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the House of Representatives made certain technical changes in the text of the bill. The amendments are satisfactory; and I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS BY CERTAIN FARM AND RANCH OPERATORS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3533) to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (3) of subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) insofar as the acreage of cropland on any farm enters into the determination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the cropland acreage on the farm shall not be decreased during the period of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into under this subsection by reason of any action taken for the purpose of carrying out such contract and, under regulations of the Secretary, shall not be decreased, for such period after the expiration of the contract as is equal to the period of the contract, by reason of the maintenance of any change in land use from cultivated cropland to permanent vegetation carried out under the contract;"

(2) Paragraph (4) of subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) the acreage on any farm which is determined under regulations of the Secretary to have been diverted from the production of any commodity subject to acreage allotments or marketing quotas in order to carry out any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into under the program or in order to maintain, for such period after the expiration of the contract as is equal to the period of the contract, any change in land use from cultivated cropland to permanent vegetation carried out under the contract shall be considered acreage devoted to the commodity for the purposes of establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

SEC. 2. Section 112 of the Soil Bank Act, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (1) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) insofar as the acreage of cropland on any farm enters into the determination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the cropland acreage on the farm shall not be decreased during the period of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into under this subtitle by reason of any action taken for the purpose of carrying out such contract and, under regulations of the Secretary, shall not be decreased, for such period after the expiration of the contract as is equal to the period of the contract, by reason of the maintenance of any change in land use from cultivated cropland to permanent vegetation carried out under the contract;"

(2) Paragraph (2) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) the acreage on any farm which is determined under regulations of the Secretary to have been diverted from the production of any commodity subject to acreage allotments or marketing quotas in order to carry out any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into under this subtitle or in order to maintain, for such period after the expiration of the contract as is equal to the period of the contract, any change in land use from cultivated cropland to permanent vegetation carried out under the contract shall be considered acreage devoted to the commodity for the purposes of establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on July 2, the Senate passed Senate bill 3533 to preserve the acreage and cropland history of land diverted to permanent vegetation under the Great Plains program. Preservation of such history is provided for by existing law for the duration of the contract. The bill extends such preservation for a period after termination of the contract equal to the period covered by the contract.

BEEF AND PORK IMPORTS

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that additional remarks be included in the permanent RECORD along with those which I made in the House on August 29, 1960, page 16986.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

(Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DEMOCRATS KILL CONSERVATION RESERVE

(Mr. SCHWENGEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, one of our most valuable and effective farm programs is about to expire without congressional action. I am referring to the conservation reserve program. On December 31, 1960, the Department of Agriculture will no longer have the authority to enter into new contracts for the retirement and conservation of productive farmland. For all practical purposes, this authority has now ended because contracts for next spring's crops should be made this fall.

The conservation reserve is the long-range program under which farmers voluntarily contract to take general cropland out of production and devote it to the conservation of soil, water, and wildlife for periods of from 3 to 10 years. The national average payment for these conservation practices is \$13.50 per acre per year.

We all know that during World War II farmers were urged to step up production. They responded magnificently. After the war, the wartime supports were continued and surpluses began to build up. Government controls for the main part have failed to balance supply and demand. Surpluses continue to mount. After the war, farmers were caught in a vicious cost-price squeeze which still continues to plague them and makes the transition to a prosperous market economy even more difficult. The conservation reserve program, though no cure-all or magic answer, has been a sound and constructive attempt to improve the farm surplus and income problems.

This is one farm program that makes sense. It has proved itself in operation. It has reduced surpluses, thus helping the taxpayer. It has benefited the general public by preserving for future generations the productive capacity of our soil, by conserving our water resources, and by establishing favorable conditions for our wildlife and game. The farmer has found this program extremely beneficial. Since it is completely voluntary, the farmer is not burdened with compulsory bureaucratic controls. Individual farmers can scale down their own particular operations to fit their own labor and cost needs. Farm income has been improved not only by rental pay-

ments, but by improved market prices. Soil erosion is being checked, farm ponds and waterways are being erected and better hunting and fishing are being provided. All these advantages make the program attractive.

If it were not for the Conservation Reserve program we would have right now another 183 million bushels of corn, another 61 million bushels of wheat and another 490,000 bales of cotton. On the basis of data from contracts, performance reports, and applications, the Department of Agriculture has computed the former cropping use of the total 1960 acreage and the production that would be expected at average yields appropriate for the quality and location of the land. The following table shows these acreage and production estimates for the leading crops:

Former cropland use	Estimated former acreage	Estimated normal production
Corn.....	4,600,000	183,200,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	3,100,000	61,600,000 bushels.
Cotton.....	660,000	490,000 bales.
Peanuts.....	148,000	132,000,000 pounds.
Tobacco.....	15,000	23,300,000 pounds.
Oats.....	4,100,000	139,600,000 bushels.
Barley.....	1,600,000	42,500,000 bushels.
Soybeans.....	1,100,000	21,200,000 bushels.
Sorghum grain.....	3,800,000	109,000,000 bushels.
Flaxseed.....	600,000	4,400,000 bushels.
Cropland hay and pasture.	5,000,000	7,600,000 tons (hay equivalent).

There are now nearly 28½ million acres of crop land in the conservation reserve. Some 75,432 farm families throughout the Nation participate in the program. In my home State of Iowa alone there are 7,690 such families who are retiring and conserving 656,221 acres. Total rental payments in Iowa since the beginning of the program through the 1959 crop year have been \$11,342,737.14.

Payments to Iowa's sister States in the Midwest have been as follows: Kansas, \$30 million; Michigan, \$10.8 million; Minnesota, \$39.8 million; Wisconsin, \$11.3 million; Illinois, \$8.1 million; Indiana, \$9.6 million; Ohio, \$8.1 million; Nebraska, \$13.6 million; Kentucky, \$8.9 million; North Dakota, \$37.9 million; and South Dakota, \$28.7 million.

Early this year I introduced legislation which would have extended and expanded this valuable program. In addition, my bill would have allowed the Department of Agriculture to use our surplus grain for Federal rental payments. To date, there has been no action to extend the program. The Democratic-controlled Committee on Agriculture has refused to act and the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives defeated a conservation reserve amendment to the ill-fated wheat-feed grains bill on June 22, 1960, by a voice vote. This Republican supported amendment would have extended and expanded the program along with authorizing payments-in-kind, limiting payments to \$7,500 per year and limiting to 25 percent the amount of land any county or community could retire.

The record then speaks for itself. In spite of their two-to-one majority in the Committee on Agriculture and in the House and the Senate, the Democrats

have refused to act. In spite of their own 1960 platform which pledges "an orderly land retirement and conservation program" congressional Democrats have declined to act. In spite of the fact that the administration has repeatedly asked for action, and in spite of 11 bills to extend this program that have been introduced by Members from both sides of the aisle, and in spite of many moans, groans, and crocodile tears about the farm problem, this Democratic-controlled 86th Congress has failed to act.

The outright failure and the downright refusal of this Democratic-controlled Congress is just one more example of the Democrat Party's fundamental attitude toward agriculture during the last 6 years: There was no action, there is no action, there will be no action.

WILDLIFE, FISH, AND GAME CONSERVATION IN MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Mr. BONNER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2222)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 6 and agree to the same.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
GEORGE P. MILLER,
THOR G. TOLLEFSON,
WILLIAM K. VAN PELT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLAIR ENGLE,
E. L. BARTLETT,
NORRIS COTTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2565) to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Section 1 of the House bill provided for issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits and authorized the Commanding Officer of each reservation to administer such permits as agent for the State if the particular cooperative plan so provided. The Senate amendment struck out reference to the State. The conference accepted the House provision.

Section 3 of the bill as passed the House directed the Secretary of Defense to expend funds collected or transferred in accordance

with agreed cooperative plans. The Senate amendment omitted the authority to transfer these funds. This provision referred to funds that already might be in the hands of local Commanding Officers under existing plans. It was the sense of the conference that the transfer of such funds could best be handled through provisions in the individual cooperative plans.

The Senate amendments to section 5 excluded application of the law to national forest lands and Taylor Grazing Act lands. The action of the conference accepted these exclusions from the operation of the act.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
GEORGE P. MILLER,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
WILLIAM K. VAN PELT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS—KEY TO PEACE

(Mr. DULSKI (at the request of Mr. FEIGHAN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, during the official observance of Captive Nations Week in the third week of July, a number of significant addresses were made throughout the country. I should like to bring to the attention of Members of the House the address given by my friend and colleague, Mr. FEIGHAN, on July 20 in Buffalo, N.Y. This address was given before a civic luncheon in the Golden Ballroom of the Hotel Statler-Hilton, sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Buffalo in cooperation with the Buffalo Citizens Committee to Observe Captive Nations Week.

The title of my colleague's address is a very fitting one, "The Captive Nations—Key to Peace." Congressman FEIGHAN, as one of the sponsors of the congressional resolution which established Captive Nations Week, presented a realistic analysis of the human elements involved in the cold war. He points out that the overwhelming majority of the people in the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain have not and will not support the men in the Kremlin in times of peace or war. This opposition by the common man behind the Iron Curtain is a powerful deterrent to war because no dictator will start a war in face of the prospect that his empire will rise in revolt and defeat him from within.

Congressman FEIGHAN calls for a hard-hitting political action program in support of the people of the captive non-Russian nations, and suggests six major guideposts as the outlines of his program. These suggestions are timely for all who understand that the cold war is fundamentally a political conflict and that political action is necessary if we are to regain our position of leadership in the free world community.

Under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD the address of my colleague, Mr. FEIGHAN:

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS—KEY TO PEACE

(Address of Hon. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, U.S. Representative, 20th Ohio District)

The great issue of our times is foreign policy and the conduct of our foreign affairs. This opinion is made self-evident by the realization that the question of a hot

war or a just peace will be resolved by the kind of foreign policy we support and the manner in which we carry it out. There are, of course, other important national issues and grave domestic problems such as an ever expanding free economy, full employment, civil rights, health protection for the elderly, the strengthening of our educational systems, urban renewal, and the human upsets of automation. Important as all these problems are they stand in the shadow of the challenge to our survival as a nation, and as a civilization, presented by the determined forces of international communism. If we fail to face up to this challenge and thus lose the struggle with the Russian Communists, these domestic problems will have no importance or relevance whatever. They will be disposed of summarily by the ruthless dictatorship which awaits any free nation falling under the rule or domination of imperial communism.

The history of some 40 years of Communist aggression warns us that we are in a life or death struggle with the highly organized forces of tyranny. We did not create this contest. We were forced into it in 1947 when it became crystal clear that we had no other alternative—except gradual and peaceful surrender. It was then, you will recall, the Russian Communists were attempting the take-over of Greece and Turkey by armed aggression, when the subversive task forces of communism were gnawing away at the democratic governments of Western Europe, when Moscow was directing the Chinese Reds in the take-over of mainland China and when the Red Army stood guard over the ruthless imposition of alien regimes upon the nations of Central and North Europe. The Presidential decision to stand firmly in support of the freedom-loving people of Greece and Turkey was a far-reaching one. It went far beyond the immediate requirements of these two countries. That decision signaled a determination to hold back the Red wave of Russian aggression on all fronts. Hindsight gives perspective to the magnitude and the wisdom of that decision and the courage required to make it.

As a Nation we were ill prepared for this sudden shift to a wartime footing. We had dismantled the greatest military striking force in history within 12 months after the Japanese surrender. We had "brought the boys back home." Our defense industries had reverted to the all out production of consumer commodities and other non-military products. We had gone back to doing business as usual, in both our domestic and international affairs. We had but recently won a world wide victory for freedoms cause, a war to end all wars. This victory promised our people a long and happy era of peace in which justice was assured for all nations and all people. All these promises were written into the Charter of the United Nations. These were the war aims of the United States. These were the war aims of all the allied nations except one—Soviet Russia. The strange alliance which admitted imperial Russia into the camp of free men was exposed as a massive deception of the hopes, the rights, and the aspirations of the common man the world over. In the stark reality of this awakening we, as a Nation, entered what the Honorable Winston Churchill so aptly termed "the cold war."

Many chapters of sacrifice and heroic action have been written since, by men and women and indeed by children who know the blessings of freedom. All Americans sense the importance and accomplishments of the Marshall plan, the stand on Greece and Turkey, the Berlin airlift, and the refugee assistance programs just as they honor the resolute Presidential actions taken in Korea, the Formosa Straits and in the Middle East crisis. The hard lessons of the

past have brought home to us the imperative of the military shields against further Communist armed aggression which NATO, CENTO, and SEATO provide for ourselves and for all free people. Yes, we have learned a great deal in the days and years of the cold war. But I say we have not learned enough about the nature of the enemy who openly boasts that they will bury us, that they will communize the world and thus cast upon our children—if not ourselves—a mode of life which makes death a welcome visitor.

In our national efforts to build a defensive shield against Communist aggression, a matter of first priority, we gave more attention to armaments and alliances than we did to the basic human values and aspirations involved in the struggle. When we awakened to this shortcoming, we then limited our concern for the rights and the hopes of the common man to the free world community, thus neglecting in large measure the almost one-third of humanity behind the Russian Iron and Bamboo Curtains. By overly friendly relations and dealings with the Russian leaders and the various Communist regimes they have imposed upon once free people, we have cast serious doubts upon our willingness, our ability and our determination to weather the ideological storm which grips the world. The common man behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains has been shaken in his confidence in the United States as the citadel of human freedom. All too many leaders in the free world community have become convinced that the destiny of their nation requires a flexible position somewhere between the United States and Imperial Russia, a position which will permit them to shift gears gracefully when the winner becomes reasonably apparent. The newly emerging nations on the African Continent, the newly independent nations of North, South, and Southeast Asia, and the Middle East demonstrate a restless uncertainty in setting their course toward maturity and secure sovereignty. It is this uncertainty in the camp of free men which emboldens the Russian Dictator Khrushchev to taunt, to insult, to threaten, and to pour infamy upon the United States of America.

The time has come for a deep and realistic revision of our foreign policy. The hour is late, but I believe we still have time not, a moment of which can be wasted on such meaningless catch phrases as "agonizing reappraisal," "realignment of relationships," and "flexible adjustments." What we need is a simple recognition of the fact that those who seek to wipe out civilization as we know it, are anchored with a vulnerability which they cannot overcome and which haunts the inner sanctum of the Kremlin. The Russian vulnerability is a deeply human one. It is caused by the aspirations of hundreds of millions of non-Russian people in the captive nations for freedom and national independence. No less than 20 once free and independent nations have been overrun and occupied by the Russian Communists during the past 40-odd years. The regimes imposed upon these nations do not and cannot represent the freely expressed will of the people. Representative government has been denied these people and the mode of life imposed upon them generates a revolutionary spirit which can burst forth with devastating violence and retribution against the oppressor. This vulnerability is compounded by the fact that the number of people who support the Communist empire falls far short of a margin of safety. There are no more than 70 to 80 million Russians in the empire, together with some 5 million non-Russians who are reliable members of the Communist Party. This is the mortar of the empire, just as it is a most realistic evaluation of the human resources at the command of the dictatorship which threatens to bury us. While we may and should regret the tragedy

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on H.R. 2565, to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

U.S. ARMY MUSEUM

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3846) to establish a National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of the Smithsonian Institution, to authorize expansion of the Smithsonian Institution's facilities for portraying the contributions of the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri if this will provide for any new buildings.

Mr. CANNON. It provides for the expansion of the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution to cover the area which for 2 years a commission has been considering, with a view to the establishment of a U.S. Army Museum. The museum was suggested by the President. After extensive consideration it has been decided to recommend instead the expansion of the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution to serve the purpose.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman assures the House that this will not require—and I have read the bill carefully, and I find no prohibition, you understand, against the building of a new structure—the gentleman from Missouri is assuring the House that this new museum will not require a new building. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON. I assure the gentleman that absolutely no structure can be erected anywhere for any purpose without Congress providing money through an appropriation bill.

Mr. GROSS. That is quite different.

Mr. CANNON. There is no provision here for money for the erection of a building.

Mr. GROSS. That is quite different, because your bill reads:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of—

And there is no prohibition in the bill against the construction of a brandnew

building anywhere within the District or in the adjacent area.

Let us get this straight one way or the other. Either you can build a new building or you can build an addition to the Smithsonian Institution. Which is it?

Mr. CANNON. It is neither. It is merely an authorization.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared with an amendment. I do not like to oppose this bill, but I do not believe that we are warranted in going ahead here with a new big Smithsonian building to be constructed, I do not think we ought to build a brandnew building. This ought to go into the Smithsonian Institution or some structure already erected.

Mr. Speaker, I must object because I have no amendment prepared to prohibit the building of a new building.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. GROUP OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 689, 84th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the U.S. Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference the following members on the part of the House: Mr. HAYS, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. DENTON, Mr. ANFUSO, Mr. COAD, Mr. CANFIELD, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. BARRY.

CEREMONY IN CONNECTION WITH RAISING OF THE FIRST FLAG OVER EAST CENTRAL FRONT OF THE CAPITOL

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that a brief ceremony will be held on Friday, September 2, 1960, at 10 a.m., in connection with the raising of the first flag over the extended east central front of the U.S. Capitol. Members and their staffs are cordially invited to attend this ceremony.

PROTECTION OF AGENCIES FORMED UNDER INTERSTATE COMPACTS FROM UNWARRANTED FEDERAL INTRUSION

(Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill (H.R. 13269) to protect an agency formed under an interstate compact to which Massachusetts is a party from unwarranted Federal investigation or regulation. It relates to the New England interstate water pollution control compact, to which congressional assent was given by an act of July 31, 1947, 61 Stat. 682.

The need for this bill results from the assertion of Federal jurisdiction over the Port of New York Authority, an agency formed under an interstate compact. The Constitution requires the consent of Congress to an interstate compact, and that consent usually contains a clause reserving the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal its consent.

Such reservation was made both in the case of the New England interstate water pollution control compact and in the case of the compact setting up the Port of New York Authority.

A committee of the Congress undertook an investigation of the Port of New York Authority. It based its right of investigation principally on the grounds that the consent of the Congress to the compact creating the agency had been necessary, and that the Congress had reserved the right to alter, amend, or repeal its consent. It argued that if the Congress had the right to alter, amend, or repeal its consent to the compact, it must necessarily have the right to investigate operations under the compact in order to determine whether it should exercise such right.

This right of investigation was challenged by the two States, but was upheld by the Congress, and three officers of the Port of New York Authority were found in contempt of the Congress for failure to produce documents demanded by the committee.

On August 22, 1960, just prior to the House debate on the citations for contempt, the Governor of New York sent a telegram to a Member of Congress reading in part, as follows:

We are therefore faced with an assertion of Federal power to control State and municipal agencies which would wrench our system of government from its established foundations. As Governor Rockefeller and Governor Meyner put it in their joint directives on June 25, 1960, to the port authority "the subpoena at issue appeared to us and our legal advisers to constitute a novel intrusion by the Federal Government into areas reserved by the Constitution to our respective States, and to constitute a precedent which could subject various agencies of State government throughout the Nation to be similarly answerable to Federal authority."

I made an argument in support of the above view in the debate regarding the citations for contempt. It appears on page A6549 of the temporary CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The same principle relied on to justify the investigation of the Port of New York Authority seems applicable to other agencies formed under interstate compacts as to which the Congress reserved the right to alter, amend, or repeal its consent.

The bill which I am filing seeks to protect the commission which operates under the New England interstate water pollution control compact from the application of this principle. It amends the act which granted the consent of Congress to this compact by changing the section reserving the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal its consent.

That section, which is section 4 of the act, now reads: "The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved."

In its amended form it will read:

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to confer on the United States any right to investigate or regulate any act performed under this compact.

This change disavows any Federal rights of investigation which are claimed to flow from the reserved right to alter, amend, or repeal the congressional consent. That is its only effect, as it refers only to rights arising under this one section, and will have no effect on any rights which the Federal Government may have under the constitution or other statutes.

The Federal Government is of course properly concerned with some State operations, where for example the use of Federal funds is involved, and the bill which I am filing will not affect any such situation. And neither it nor the compact will impair the rights or jurisdiction of the United States over the waters which are the subject of the compact. Those rights are specifically reserved in the act granting the consent of Congress to the compact.

One reason for choosing the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact as the subject of this bill was the fact that the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission recently wrote me a letter expressing apprehension over the legal developments incident to the investigation of the Port of New York Authority. The letter reads as follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission is an agency of the New England States and New York State administering an interstate compact for the control of pollution of regional waters.

We are cognizant of and view with concern recent efforts to impose Federal control over the operations and internal management of agencies established under interstate compacts.

H.J. Res. 615 now pending in the present Congress would assert Federal jurisdiction contrary to the purposes and intent of approved interstate compacts, and its adoption would establish a precedent detrimental to Federal-State and interstate relations.

We are further aware of the proposal to use contempt citations against officials of an interstate agency for refusing to submit its files on internal administration to a congressional committee. Certainly Congress should not act on any citation for contempt of interstate agency officials until judicial clarification of congressional powers in this matter is ascertained.

Sincerely yours,

I believe that the apprehension of the commission is justified, and that action must be taken to guard against Federal intrusion of State agencies formed under interstate compacts. The operations contemplated under the New England interstate water pollution control compact are State operations. The fact that instead of being conducted by one State, they are conducted cooperatively by several States does not change that fundamental fact.

The Federal Government should no more seek to investigate the agency of the States operating under this compact than it should to investigate the operations of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

The rights of Federal investigation claimed with regard to the Port of New York Authority are inimical and pre-

judicial to the whole interstate cooperation movement fostered by the Council of State Governments, and which has encouraged the formation of interstate compacts.

One purpose of the emphasis on interstate cooperation was to find a way of avoiding the constant growth and concentration of Federal power, and to make provision for the States to assume responsibilities and act effectively in matters of local interest as to which State cooperation was desirable.

The President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations favored the use of interstate compacts, saying:

Through regional compacts interstate cooperation can minimize the need for regional administration by the National Government.

Commissions on interstate cooperation have been formed in many States to encourage this development. It was my privilege to serve for 6 years on the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and I have long been concerned with interstate compacts.

As a member of that commission, and as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature, I had to do with the initiating of interstate compacts; and as a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary here, I have been concerned with the approving of interstate compacts by the Congress.

In none of these connections did I ever hear it suggested that a right of the Federal Government to intervene in operations under interstate compacts would arise either as a result of the requirement of congressional consent, or as a result of the reserved right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal its consent.

I submit that it was never thought of or intended that such a right would so arise, and that the effort made by the bill which I am filing to prevent such a result is constructive and in the public interest.

This bill is being filed near the end of the session. But its filing may yet serve a useful purpose, as the bill will be printed and be available for consideration by interested parties during the interval between the sessions of the Congress. A similar bill can be filed in the next Congress.

Massachusetts is a party to other interstate compacts as to which similar bills could be filed, but at this time I am filing only this one bill.

Many other States are of course parties to a great many interstate compacts as to which the same questions arise which are dealt with in the bill which I am filing. I suggest the need for this type of legislation to those Members who may, as a result of the investigation of the Port of New York Authority, be concerned as to the integrity of agencies operating under interstate compacts to which their States are a party.

The need for this bill is also indicated by an excellent editorial in the Boston Herald of August 30, 1960. It finds that the investigation of the Port of New York Authority has raised a serious

challenge to States rights. I include this editorial as part of my remarks:

UNITED STATES VERSUS TWO STATES

The Port of New York Authority is a billion-dollar creation of New York and New Jersey under a congressional grant for an interstate compact. Many in the two States believe it has got too big for its breeches, that it is building bridges, tunnels, and airports, that pay, and neglecting more important community needs that don't pay, like public transportation. Many wonder if this half-public, half-private body has arrogantly assumed to itself the destiny of the country's biggest metropolitan area.

But that, we submit, is a problem for New York and New Jersey. It is not a problem for the United States.

Yet the chairman of the authority, Austin J. Tobin (salary, \$60,000), and two other officials have been cited by the House for contempt for failing to produce on subpoena the intimate internal details of its operations. A large mass of materials including minutes of meetings revealing the nature and extent of the authority's operations was produced by Mr. Tobin and others, but this did not satisfy Representative CELLER, chairman of the Antitrust Subcommittee of the House, who insisted on all the authority's records.

Representative CELLER insists that Congress must have all the records in order to determine if the authority is living within the terms of the interstate compact. The Washington Post and Times Herald agrees.

We do not agree.

What Congress did in granting the compact between New York and New Jersey was to approve a joint operation by the two States. The information that the authority supplied was enough to show whether the terms of the compact had been exceeded.

How the operations were conducted within the terms of that compact is the business only of the two States. Mr. CELLER, in seeking confidential memorandums and purely internal information was intruding into details beyond the scope of Congress.

This is material such as Congress cannot demand from the President or from any executive department of the National Government. To demand it from the creature of two State governments is even less justifiable.

The Port of New York Authority differs in no essential way from the Boston Port Authority except that two States instead of one fathered it.

The Governors of New York and New Jersey have flatly denied the right of Congress to intrude.

Governor Meyner, of New Jersey, has pointed out that the authority officials took seven packingcases of information down to Washington for the subcommittee, but "apparently the subcommittee was more interested in establishing a record to hold these people in contempt."

Whether the two States have adequately supervised the operations of the authority is much open to question. But the possible dereliction of the States does not validate the entrance of the Congress.

Massachusetts has entered into 10 Congress-approved compacts with other States, including such matters as Connecticut River and Merrimack River flood control, New England higher education, New England water pollution, and the return of parolees and probationers. If Mr. CELLER has his way, the confidential interior operations of these agencies must be laid open to Congress on demand, even though it is doubtful if the legislature could command such data against the refusal of the Governor.

Mr. CELLER has raised a serious challenge to States rights.

Public Law 86-797
86th Congress, H. R. 2565
September 15, 1960

AN ACT

To promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations in accordance with a cooperative plan mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Interior and the appropriate State agency designated by the State in which the reservation is located. Such cooperative plan may stipulate the issuance of special State hunting and fishing permits to individuals and require this payment of a nominal fee therefor, which fees shall be utilized for the protection, conservation and management of fish and wildlife, including habitat improvement and related activities in accordance with the cooperative plan: *Provided*, That the Commanding Officer of the reservation or persons designated by him are authorized to enforce such special hunting and fishing permits and to collect the fees therefor, acting as agent or agents for the State if the cooperative plan so provides. Wildlife conservation on military reservations.
74 STAT. 1052.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense in cooperation with the Secretary of Interior and the appropriate State agency is authorized to carry out a program for the conservation, restoration and management of migratory game birds on military reservations, including the issuance of special hunting permits and the collection of fees therefor, in accordance with a cooperative plan mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior and the appropriate State agency: *Provided*, That possession of a special permit for hunting migratory game birds issued pursuant to this Act shall not relieve the permittee of the requirements of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act as amended nor of the requirements pertaining to State law set forth in Public Law 85-337. 48 Stat. 451.
16 USC 718 et seq.
72 Stat. 27.
10 USC 2671.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Defense is directed to expend such funds as may be collected in accordance with the cooperative plans agreed to pursuant to this Act, such expenditures to be made in furtherance of the purposes of this Act and for no other purpose.

SEC. 4. The Department of Defense is held free from any liability to pay into the Treasury of the United States upon the operation of the program or programs authorized by this Act any funds which may have been or may hereafter be collected, received or expended pursuant to, and for the purposes of, this Act, and which collections, receipts and expenditures have been properly accounted for to the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify, amend or repeal any provision of Public Law 85-337, nor as applying to national forest lands administered pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 655), nor section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. 16 USC 471,
499, 505.
48 Stat. 1275.
43 USC 315m.

Approved September 15, 1960.

